The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 46. HUNTINGDON, PA., DECEMBER 6, 1871. NO. 48.

e Huntingdon Journal.

. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

e on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

IE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every nesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, r the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at) per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid n six months from date of subscription, and not paid within the year.

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DENGATE, Surveyor, Warriors- • mark, Pa. [ap12,71.

CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, •No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

R. R. R. WIESTLING, respectfully offers his professional services he citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. ffice removed to No. 618½ Hill street, (SMITH'S LDING.) [apr.5,'71-1y.

R. J. C. FLEMMING respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens Huntingdon and vicinity. Office second floor of ninghamʼs building, on corner of 4th and Hill eet. may24.

R. D. P. MILLER, Office on Hill street, in the room formerly occupied by John M'Culloch, Huntingdon, Pa., would restfully offer his professional services to the citis of Huntingdon and vicinity. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. ffice, No. 523 Washington street, one door east the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

J. GREENE, Dentist. Office re- • moved to Leister's new building, Hill street ntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. • Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., ntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner • of Washington and Smith streets, Hungdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, [ap.19,'71.

SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at- • Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, ee doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

R. PATTON, Druggist and Apoth- • ecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Hungdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. re Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, • No. 319 Hill st., Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.4,'71.

R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at- • Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the veral Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular tention given to the settlement of estates of decents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

A. POLLOCK, Surveyor and Real • Estate Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend Surveying in all its branches. Will also buy, ll, or rent Farms, Houses, and Real Estate of evy kind, in any part of the United States. Send r a circular. [jan.4'71.

W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law • and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., oldiers' claims against the Government for back ay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attendd to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention iven to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlent of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business rosecuted with fidelity and dispatch.
☞ Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton peer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys- • at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to ll kinds of legal business entrusted to their care.
Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door rest of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, • Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, At- • torneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, nd all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against he Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Hun- • tingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Miscellaneous.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

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UNITED STATES HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
M'CLAIN & CO., PROPRIETORS. Mch15-tf

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MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
HOWARD & CLOVER, Prop's.
April 5, 1871-1y.

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—:o:—

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Office corner o. Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

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PAPER BOOKS,

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

—:o:—

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.

The Muses' Bower.

Don't Let Mother Do It.

Daughter, don't let mother do it!
Do not let her slave and toil,
While you sit, a useless idler,
Fearing your soft hands to soil,
Don't you see the heavy burdens
Daily she is wont to bear,
Bring the lines upon her forehead—
Sprinkle silver to her hair?

Daughter, don't let mother do it!
Do not let her bake and broil
Through the long, bright summer hours;
Share with her the heavy toil;
See, her eye has lost its brightness,
Faded from her cheek the glow,
And the step that once was buoyant
Now is feeble, weak and slow.

Daughter, don't let mother do it!
She has cared for you so long,
Is it right the weak and feeble
Should be toiling for the strong?
Waken from your liftless languor,
Seek her side to cheer and bless;
And your grief will be less bitter
When the sods above her press.

Daughter, don't let mother do it!
You will never, never know
What were home without a mother
Till that mother lieth low—
Low beneath the budding daisies,
Free from earthly care or pain—
To the house so sad without her,
Never to return again.

The Story-Teller.

The Double Escape.

A True Incident of Boyish Heroism.

BY MAURICE SILLINGSBY.

REMEMBER, Davie, four pounds of buckshot, two pounds of powder and one pound of tobacco; and tell Major Waldron I will give him the first look at our peltries over any body whatsoever.

"And don't forget, Davie, a half a pound of the Major's best Macaboy."

"No, mammy, I won't forget," said the brave boy, turning the head of Brown Bess into a narrow bridle path that led through the adjacent forest.

He was a handsome, manly lad of fourteen, with a nerve and muscle that would have done no discredit to an adult. A musket was strapped behind him, so as to be in readiness for instant use, and in the leathern belt that girded his waist, was a long hunting knife, which had drawn the blood from more than one boor in the hands of the senior David Corrindon. But a recent and serious injury prevented him from going in person—a distance of twenty-five miles through a primitive forest to procure the articles alluded to in our commencement.

"Don't tarry too long at the fort in the morning, bonny lad," was the senior's parting injunction, as he stood with his brawny arm in a sling at his cabin door, in the then wild wilderness at the New Hampshire grant; and the junior David Corrindon rode gallantly away like some sturdy young train-band Captain of "ye olden time," guided on his way to the Garrison Hill Fort only by blased or spotted trees along the road.

He would have to cross the southern frontier or *Pennecook Demense*, for that once formidable tribe of aborigines were not as yet wholly extinct, though nearly a score of years had passed since Major Waldron and others had consigned, by a base act of treachery, the flower of the tribe, and of the Noridgewocks, to a life of the most cruel and abject slavery in the West Indies; but a foreboding rumor had lately reached the Garrison that Wonolancet, the grand sachem of these Northermost tribes, and certainly the most important victim of "Waldron's ruse," had at last escaped from bondage with a handful of his bravest warriors, who had not sunk beneath the cruel thraldom to which they had been so unjustly reduced by the white man's too inconsiderate decree. At the hour of midnight it was said they had captured a vessel and its crew in the West Indian waters, and forced the captain to steer his ship due north till he had landed them, burning with their long pent up hate and thirst for vengeance, at the mouth of the Penobscot river. But whether the story of Wonolancet's escape out of bondage after so many years of (to him) intolerable servitude, was true or not, it did not in the least disturb the hale old commandant of Garrison Hill who, at fourscore years, was enjoying his honeymoon with an accomplished and beautiful lady of twenty, who was as good and brave as she was polished and lovely.

David Corrindon rode on at a hand-gallop, where the way was not too greatly obstructed by the tangled underbrush, whistling as he went with not a thought of danger to disturb his boyish equanimity. It wanted an hour or so of noon when he started, and his parent calculated he would reach the garrison about the middle of the afternoon.

It was a lovely day and the birds sang sweetly overhead, and Davie's brave young heart was at peace with itself and thoroughly attuned to nature and her peaceful harmonies.

Onward he rode, fearless and brave, and happy as though he had been the native born ruler of the realm through which he moved. About two in the afternoon, when perhaps he had ridden nearly two-thirds of the distance to the garrison, he was surprised by the jabbering, confused sound of voices in advance of him. The sounds seemed to be moving in a transverse direction, though he had seen no human being as yet from whom the sound proceeded.—It was best to be a little cautious, however, for they might be Indians, and he knew that they were not always to be trusted, even in the most peaceful times; and so he drew up in a little thicket large enough to conceal himself and Brown Bess from the chance observation of the noisy party, whoever they might prove to be, and peered out sharply through the interlacing foliage. He had not long to watch before he received an optical explanation of the sounds he had previously heard. It proved to be an armed body of the neighboring Pennacooks—some ten or a dozen in number—who seemed to be hurrying in great haste toward some point, for what object or purpose was entirely unknown to the concealed observer. They passed on, however, without seeing Davie, and were quickly out of sight again, and presently out of hearing.

Then our youthful hero started on his way again, and nothing daunted by what he had seen; and crossing the Pennacook trail, he reached Waldron's in safety about an hour after.

The Major was well acquainted with Davie's parents, they having both served under him at the garrison, previous to their marriage. Davie had seen the tall, grey-haired commander on two different occasions before, but had never till now seen the young lady wife. She was very beautiful, and took especial pains to see that their youthful visitor was comfortably quartered for the night. His several purchases had been weighed up and stowed away in his saddle-bags the first on his arrival, and then he gave himself over to a general inspection of the novelties of the place. The garrison, or sort of fort and trading post combined, was surrounded by a strong but clumsy stockade, defended by two guns, on elevated platforms, or staging erected for them, and for sentry purposes, at exactly opposite points. But these were times of peace, and the whites for many years had been living on terms of seeming friendship, with the feeble remnants of the two tribes who had suffered the most severely at the Major's hands. Indeed, so careless had they grown in their fancied security, as to deem it by no means an essential part of the present fort discipline—not as it had been in former times—to keep half a dozen of their train band on sentry duty through the night, and for the last six months the Major had dispensed with them altogether, scoffing at the idea of danger. But these former evidences of warlike precaution were nevertheless interesting features for the boy's inspection, even if they had been really of no present advantage to the garrison.

Early in the evening a couple of Pennacook squaws were admitted for the night, and Davie had an opportunity to study their peculiarties. They were given a couple of husk mats to lie on, each having a blanket of their own to cover them They were dirty, filthy creatures, with smoky black eyes and an unintelligible gibberish that no one could understand when they conversed together. To have an Indian stop over night at the garrison was an event of almost nightly occurrence. It was so common a matter, that no one thought of noticing or commenting upon it.

Davie was put into a little closet-like room leading out of the room occupied by the commandant and his beautiful young wife. It was a little truckle-bed, that the Major's grand-daughter, now a wife and a mother, had occupied. Tired out with his long ride, and the excitement he had since passed through in surveying all the wonders of the wonderful place, Davie soon dropped asleep, and dreamed he was at home telling his mother about his adventures to Garrison Hill.

But while Davie and the inmates slumbered on unconscious of danger, the two Pennacook squaws, who had sought admission in the early part of the evening, were wide awake. They had risen softly and unbarred the doors of the garrison, as well as the entrance to the stockade.

Then from the shelter of a neighboring wood a crowd of dusky forms swiftly advanced, and rushing through the open gate of the stockade, passed into the main building occupied by the Major, his domestics, and the few soldiers he still retained in his service.

Davie was awakened by a loud pounding at the Major's door; then he heard the commandant shout:

"Who's there?"

An answer came promptly back.

"It's me! Open the door—we want you!"

The Major thought the voice proceeded from one of the squaws, and supposing that something had gone wrong, he arose and unbarred the door.

He started back in alarm at the sight, for crowding into the dimly lighted space before him, were a score of dusky figures, which he instantly recognized as savages.

The brave old commandant sprang back and seized his sword, while his painted and begrimmed assailants pressed forward in a body into the room.

The young wife shrieked when she beheld these warlike demonstrations, and Davie leaped out of his truckle bed, and peered through a narrow crack in the panel of the door. The old man was battling desperately with his foes. The young wife had leaped from her bed, and seized a musket. The next instant one of the savages fell by the Major's hand; but another sprang over the prostrate body, and dealt the staunch old veteran a terrible blow with his tomahawk which brought him to his knees, with the blood saturating his silvery hair, and pouring in a red tide over his venerable face. The next moment the undaunted young wife leveled her musket, and shot the wretch dead who had inflicted the terrible wound which had brought her husband low, but she was overpowered in a moment after, and the musket wrenched from her hand.

The room was now filled with excited savages, and Davie saw some of them hold the agonized wife, while others dragged the old man to a table, cutting him to death before her eyes.

One painted monster, with a savage stroke of his knife, severed an ear from the old man's bloody head. He held it aloft with a look of fiendish triumph, shouting as he did so:

"This is for Wonolancet, and in evidence of his hate of the traitor, Waldron, and all of his name forever!"

Another pressed forward and sliced off a piece of quivering flesh from the old man's cheek, exclaiming as he held it up:

"This is Mettiwasset's share of a traitor's flesh and blood, and evidence of his eternal hate of the whole pale-faced race."

Others followed the example of their merciless leader, hacking away at the slowly tortured victim, who bore it all without a show of flinching. He knew that to exhibit the slightest sign of weakness, would be merely to enhance the savage delight of his tormentors, and his proud spirit would not succumb to the fiendish desire on their part, while he had strength and nerve to bear up under the torture.

The inmates of the garrison had all fled at the moment they were apprised of the deadly peril which menaced them—all but Davie, who could not pass out without being discovered. He knew where his horse was; and his saddlebag and musket were in the room with him. There was a small window of only two panes of glass which gave light to his little room, and Davie determined to make his escape through it into the rear part of the stockade. With his knife, and very cautiously, he succeeded in removing the window; and after lowering his musket and saddlebags with equal caution, he crowded out hurriedly through the narrow passage into the open air. Brown Bess was in a shed-stall near at hand, and in a few moments he was mounted and ready for flight.

Just at that moment he heard a piercing scream, which he could not doubt had proceeded from the lips of Mrs. Waldron; and with a sudden impulse to befriend her he wheeled his horse up to the window of the room where the torture was still going on.

The fiends had torn the vestment from the unflinching bosom of the dying commandant, and were actually on the point of cutting his heart out. The sight of such inhuman butchery, and such agony as was portrayed in the features of the young wife, was too much for the caution of the resolute boy; and with a firm hand, and determined eye, he took a quick aim at the wretch and fired. He saw him leap up and fall, with the bloody knife still grasped in his murderous hand, before he put spurs to Brown Bess, and dashed out of the stockade. Before he had gone a dozen rods, he heard the savages whooping and shouting on the outside, and comprehended in a moment that they were in search for the one who had fired the single shot which had laid one of their number low. But Brown Bess was wide awake, and in two minutes she had carried the brave boy out of hearing of the garrison.

For two hours the faithful creature did her best, and two thirds of the distance to his cabin home had already been measured, when he heard the startling signal of a wolf a little to the right of the path he was pursuing. The ringleader's cry was answered by a dozen more, whose sharp, ringing howl seemed to come from different parts of the surrounding forest.

He had no time to load his musket, but he could use his knife if the brutes pressed too hotly upon him. If he could succeed in killing one, he now happily remembered to have heard his father say, the rest of the ravenous pack would stop and devour the carcass before proceeding further.

The knowledge gave him courage and nerved his youthful arm for the approaching struggle. The long, hungry howls grew nearer and more distinct every instant, sending a chill of dread to the brave heart of the heroic boy. But he was brave, and meant to show fight to the last, while the trusty old mare put forth her best efforts to escape.

At last the dark, gaunt forms of his famished pursurers came one after another in view behind him, and a few moments later the leader of the pack leaped up with wide oped mouth, and fastened upon the foaming flank of the mare; quick of action, Davie whirled in his saddle and drove his long knife to the hilt in the exposed breast of the snarling monster. He loosened his hold and dropped to the ground, and the next moment a dozen of his hungry followers were tearing him in pieces.

The old mare rushed on with accelerated speed after this, and Davie saw no more of his wolfish foes. In less than half an hour he was at the cabin, shouting to his father to unbar the door. After Brown Bess was stabled in her low shed, Davie related his adventures to his astonished parents, who trembled at the thought of how narrow had been his double escape, and thanked God for his merciful intervention.

Reading for the Million.

Woman Suffrage.

The enfanchisement of woman, or rather her right to practice what she claims is possessed or conferred by the Constitution, is nearer than most people have any idea, and not too near, we are free to declare, for the purity of elections and the good of society. A recent decision of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia recognizes the fact that the Constitution of the United States confers this right on woman.

Judge Carter and the entire court, however, meet the issue resolutely and well, declaring that the amended Constitution, in plain words, confers upon woman full citizenship, with all and every right, privilege, and immunity pertaining to American citizenship. This is the most substantial advance of the cause of women since the adoption of the great amendments. The Supreme Court of the United States can only reaffirm this decision. The language of the Constitution is too plain. There is no need, then, of a sixteenth amendment. Under our amended Constitution it is decided that woman can have the ballot.

The future of the ballot is upon the question whether the right to vote is a natural one or a conventional right, or rather, whether it is a right incidental to citizenship, and, being essential to the performance of the duty of a citizen, inseparable from citizenship; or whether it is a non-essential privilege, to which all citizens are eligible, but from the exercise of which some classes may be debarred, and to the exercise of which classes of citizens now debarred can be introduced only by further actual legislation.

This decision will give a new impulse to agitate on the subject of woman's rights, and we may now expect to see and hear politicians who heretofore held themselves aloof from taking part in the movement for female suffrage, entering very boldly on its avocacy. Nothing so much stimulates American statesmen in favor of a measure as its success.—*State Journal.*

Cigars and Economy.

"Father, do you remember that mother asked you for two dollars this morning?"

"Yes, my child; what of it?"

"Do you remember that mother didn't get the two dollars?"

"Yes; and I remember what little girls don't think about."

"What is that, father?"

"I remember that we are not rich. But you seem in a brown study. What is my daughter thinking about?"

"I was thinking how much one cigar costs."

"Why, it costs ten cents—not two dollars by a long shot."

"But ten cents three times a day is thirty cents."

"That is as true as the multiplication table."

"And there are seven days in a week."

"And seven times thirty cents are two hundred and ten cents."

"Hold on; I'll surrender. Here, take the two dollars to your mother, and tell her I'll do without cigars for a week."

"Thank you, father; but if you had only said a year. It would save more than a hundred dollars. We would have shoes and dresses, and mother a nice bonnet, and lots of pretty things."

"Well, to make my little girl happy I will say a year."

"Oh! that will be so nice! But wouldn't it be about as easy to say always? Then we could have the money every year, and your lips would be so much sweeter when they kiss us."

"And then you could subscribe for the HUNTINGDON JOURNAL, that we so much delight to read, and we wouldn't bother our neighbors by borrowing."

"Do pa."

"I will."

The list of taxable property in New Orleans has just been printed, and shows a total of $159,520,344. The amount of real estate assessed is $123,445,700.

The Hyde Park Disaster.

In an article on the recent caving in of the Oxford mines, at Hyde Park, the Scranton *Republican* says:

"The fact is that the system of mining coal throughout the whole of the anthracite region is such as to make the property immediately over the scene of operations valueless. Of course this has not been the case as yet, because sufficient time has not elapsed to rot the props and pillars. But the time will come when many districts, which are now apparently secure, must go under, involving and inestimable destruction of life and property. In a few years more, if the operations are continued, the whole of Hyde Park will be undermined, and left standing on wooden props and skeleton pillars, like a person on stilts. And suppose the region to be visited by an emotion of an earthquake which would pass away in another region without any disastrous consequences, what would be the fate of the ten or fifteen thousand inhabitants of that borough? Our attention was called a few days ago to the mining operations going on in Hyde Park in the vicinity of the Scranton Stove works. The hands employed in this manufactory can distinctly hear the blasting beneath and feel the tremor of the earth succeeding the explosion. This district is rapidly being built up, and some buildings are heavy brick structures if, therefore, there is little left but props of wood to support the earth, a caving in may naturally be expected some day, attended by terrible results."

The Fireproof Negro in Maryland.

The Denton (Maryland) Union, after correcting some statements going the rounds about Nathan Coker, the colored man known as the "Caroline fire king," goes on to say: He can, however, eat red hot anthracite coals, stir up red hot coals in a furnace with his naked hands, lick a red hot bar of iron until it is cold, receive molton lead into his mouth and keep it there until it cools, and it has been said that he has walked on a red hot bar of iron barefoot. This fact we have never witnessed ourselves, although we have seen him apply a red hot bar of iron to his bare feet, and keep it there until it has lost its redness. But we have noticed there are times when fire seemed to affect him, and we have seen him start back from its touch.

We remember a few years ago, while he was mixing lime for the plasterers, who were at work finishing a building for us in this town, he ran his hand into the lime, while it was being slaked, to take out the core, but he withdrew it in a twinkling. The lime burned him, and he felt its effects very sensibly. Another time a company of young men got Coker rather badly. He made a wager with them of twenty dollars that he could sit on a red hot stove for fifteen minutes. The stove was heated up until it was aglow with redness. The fire king took his seat, and actually, it is said, sat out ten minutes of the time, but one of the wags, pouring a little coal oil in the stove, drew him from his position in double quick, and burned him severely. He is a remarkable negro, and no one has yet been able to explain his dealings with the element.

THE CIVIL CODE COMMISSIONESR—At the last session of the Legislature, a joint committee, consisting of Senators J. Depuy Davis, of Berks, James S. Rutan, of Beaver, Edwin Albright, of Lehigh, and Representatives John S. Mann, of Potter, B. L Hewit, of Blair, and James Ellis, of Schuylkill were appointed to revise the Civil Code, and report their action to the next Legislature. On Tuesday last this committee had a very satisfactory meeting in Philadelphia, where the subject was fully examined and much interesting discussion was had. On Monday evening next, the joint committee will meet in Harrisburg.

In the meantime, it is asked that attorneys in all parts of the State will present their views, in writing, on the Code as published. The object is to secure such perfection in the codification of the civil laws of the State as will make it not only unobjectionable on all points, but a lasting benefit to the people.—*State Jornal, 11th.*

Miscellaneous News Items.

The emigration returns at Liverpool for October shows 14,363 departures for the United States.

There is not an unmarried lady in Camargo, Illinois, and not a single marriageable young man.

Several valuable chalk beds have been discovered near the Osage river, in Morgan county, Missouri.

Persons at Red Oak, Iowa, are buying corn at fifteen cents per bushel to use as fuel, being cheaper than coal.

A Crab apple tree in Winnimac, Indiana, has blossomed and borne three crops of fruit during the present year.

A Richmond woman asks for a divorce, saying that she had not seen her husband since he had murdered her father.

The young ladies are all getting their skates and skating costumes in roadiness, preparatory to opening the winter's campaign.

There are five months in this year having five Sundays each—a thing which does not occur oftener than once in fifty years.

Frank Cook, of Provincetown, caught in his net last week a mackerel twenty inches long and eleven inches in circumference.

The Melbourne Chamber of Commerce has decided to have monthly steam communication between Australia and San Francisco.

The Swiss residents of New York city celebrated the 56th aniversary of Swiss liberty by a ball and banquet, Friday night.

Bears are becoming quite troublesome in some portions of Wisconsin. They are killing cattle, sheep and hogs, and often attack men.

Fifty tons of cheese were manufactured at the Trenton, Wis., factory this season. The factory at Oakville has manufactured 85,000 pounds.

It is thought that 100,000 hogs will be packed in St. Joe, Mo., during the present season. Farmers ask 3½ cents per pound, buyers offer 3 cents.

Mr. Rufus Porter, of Lewistown, Ill., recently received a box containing eight Italian queen bees, direct from Switzerland. The expense was $45.

A bride received, among other wedding presents, recently, two sewing machines, three pianos, twelve ice pitchers and eight family Bibles, large size.

The Women Folks.

Extravagant Dressing.

A noble and earnest life, tender-heartedness and loving sympathy for all mankind, forgetfulness of vanity and forgetfulness of self in remembering the sorrow of others are more to be valued in a woman than a pretty face and an elaborate toilette.

When will women leave these idle and foolish pursuits of shadows to take up the serious and earnest duties of life?

The woman whose mind is continually engrossed with fashionable furbelows—whose very ideas are beruffled and flounced—whose aeme of ambition is to appear always in the newest style—has no time or thought for better things.

Her heart becomes encrusted with selfishness and her life is a failure since it confers no blessing upon the world.

She loses her capacity for real enjoyment and is sure to be unhappy, although no great sorrows may fall to her lot.

The merest trifles disturb her equanimity; an ill-fitting dress is an insufferable vexation; and being eclipsed by her neighbor drives her to the verge of despair.

She gathers all her glory from outward adornment, and is content to shine with a reflected light, rather than from the nobleness and purity of soul within.

A woman was not meant to be a butterfly for the displaying of gaudy colors

Neither does she enhance the gift of beauty by following all the senseless dictates of fashion. What grace is there in the ugly *panier*, what attraction can be supposed to lurk in a mass of false hair—and where is the sense or use, in covering a dress with such a vast amount of "trimming" that it loses all beauty and grace of outline, and only suffices to bewilder and fatigue the eye.

But there is no end to woman's extravagance in dress. And there never will be until woman learns to scorn the idea of being admired for the wardrobe she displays, instead of for her own charming self. The woman who is lovable in point lace and silk, is just as lovable in a simple muslin.

The man who is given to a fondness of dress is sneered at as a fop. He is not considered *manly*.

To be well dressed it is not necessary to be extravagantly dressed, and the wrong of lavish and foolish expenditure can be easily understood when we consider that the mere cost of superfluous trimming of fashionable garments would clothe the great army of earth's needy ones.

The price of an Indian shawl would keep starvation from a poor man's home for many a year. The almost fabulous amount paid for a few yards of lace would rescue many an unfortunate from destitution—would bring relief to suffering ones, and give the comforts of home to starving children. Think of this, oh. woman of fashion and pause before you squander away the gold your suffering brother or sister needs.

A few less gewgaws would not rob you of any happiness, but the cost of these expended in relieving want, would not only prove a blessing to others, but also enrich your own lives.

She who bears the light into dark places must herself reflect its radiance.

And who would not rather be an angel of mercy, than a mere doll rusting in silk and sparkling with gems.—*Sophia Sparkle.*

High-Heeled Boots.

It is worthy of note that while a malignant hatred of Chinese is fomented under cover of hostility to their immigration, our females have fallen in love with Chinese costumes and customs, in some respects, and accepted them as models. The pictures of Chinese ladies to which one has been accustomed for many years, bear a close resemblance to the American belle of to-day. The repulsive hump, the crippled feet and the mincing gait of our women, if they do not fortify the Dawinian theory of the origin of the species from monkeys, at least give the appearance of retrograding monkeywards. The dress, uncouth and deforming as it is, would not of itself deserve notice; but the high heels, crippling the feet and distorting the limbs, are an outrage on grace, on anatomy, on humanity, entitling the authors, could they be detected, to criminal responsibility.

A convention of corn doctors, in the interest of their trade, could not devise a better scheme for good times. Women whose pedals are solidified may escape with only corns, of which we hope and pray they may have a full crop. But that a whole generation of little girls should have their toes jammed into the points of their boots to do the work of heels, and their legs should be thrown out of their natural balance, and the pliant bones bent into semi-circles, is a sacrifice to fashion which would disgrace a nation of Hottentots. Should the wicked custom hold a few years there will not be a decent foot or an æsthetic leg in our female population, except among the washerwomen and the like.

All this is a trifle compared with the mischief done to the pelvis, spine and chest by the constrained attitude with abnormal elevation of the heel must of necessity induce. Fashion is at best a cruel tyrant; but the whole history of her capricious rule does not exhibit a grosser violation of natural laws and a more unpardonable assault on the beauty and health of woman than the invention of high-heeled boots.—*Pacific Medical Journal.*

Hints for Housewives.

Perhaps some of your housekeeping readers do not know of certain economical expedients in domestic managment, that have somehow crept into our practice. Brooms are so generally used and abused, that their freshness worn off they are too soon discarded. When a broom begins to succumb to wear and tear, place it in a pan of boiling water for a few seconds shaking it well, and drying it quickly in the sun or near the fire. If the bottom edge is wearing unevenly, tie a string around it until it is dry, and trim off the uneven edge carefully. Whisk brooms should be treated in the same way.

Clothes pins boiled a few moments and quickly dried, once or twice a month, become more flexible and durable. Clothes lines will last longer and keep in better order for wash day service if occasionally treated in the same way.

We have discovered a first-rate homemade cement for filling up cracks in an old stove or range. The ingredients are wood ashes and salt; reduce to a soft paste with cold water, and fill the cracks when the stove or range is cool. The cement will soon become perfectly hard. We keep an iron spoon in an old tin pan on hand, ready for duty whenever a crack appears. Fire clay (obtained at the stove dealers) will sometimes answer, but our homemade cement is always at command.

The Home Circle.

Trust Your Mother.

Trust your mother, little one,
In life's morning, just begun,
You will find some grief, some fears,
Which, perhaps, may cause you tears;
But a mother's kiss may heal
Many griefs that children feel.
Trust your mother—seek to prove
Grateful for her thoughtful love.

Trust your mother, noble youth,
Turn not from the paths of truth;
In teptation's evil hour
Seek her ere it gains new power.
She will never guide you wrong;
Faith in her will make you strong.
Trust your mother—aim to prove
Worthy of her fondest love.

Trust your mother, maiden fair,
Love will guide your steps with care;
Let no cloud e'er come between—
Let no shadow e'er be seen,
Hiding from your mother's heart
What may prove a poisoned dart.
Trust your mother—seek to prove
Worthy of her sacred love.

"Follow My Leader."

In all sheep-grazing countries you will find the land all crossed over with little, narrow, well-beaten paths, formed by the sheep as they follow each other in regular order. It is one of the peculiarities of this animal to always follow a leader, and one of great advantage to those who have them to drive. It would be a difficult matter for the shepherd to collect his scattered flock at nightfall, if it were not for this trait. Once start them on the right road and all is well.

But there is one difficulty about this blind way they always have of following the leader. It sometimes happens that the leader falls over a precipice or makes some foolish and dangerous move. But his example is not heeded by the silly sheep. They all press onward, and do as their leader did. If he leaps, in a moment of fright, from a high bridge, all the rest are quite likely to do the same, unless some one can reach the spot, and by force turn them aside.

Boys are fond of playing "Follow my Leader," and often the play or the reality goes on when they least think of it. There are boy-leaders in every school and neighborhood; and as their leaders are, so are, in a large measure, the boys that follow him. While the boy-leader is a noble, manly lad, with his high principles, he is a blessing indeed to the little circle. But where his character is the reverse of all these, woe to the poor lads who follow his lead. Not more disastrous is the fate of the poor sheep who heedlessly follow their leader over the dreadful precipice, to be dashed to pieces on the cruel rocks.

Do not follow the boy who uses bad language, speaks slightingly of his mother's authority, goes rambling off in the woods on the Sabbath day, and is ready to fight any smaller boy who offends him. To go in his paths is to walk in the ways of death. The noble Christian boy, who loves his mother's fireside and reveres her name, is a far safer associate and guide. After all, there is no perfect human guide; but God has given us, in his word, an example that is perfect. It is the Lord Jesus Christ, whose example is spotless, and who will help us to grow more like Him, if we will but yield ourselves to His guidance.—*Presbyterian.*

Cheap Pleasure.

Did you ever study the cheapness of some pleasure? asks some writer. Do you know how little it takes to make a multitude happy? Such trifles as a penny, a word, or a smile, do the work. There are two or three boys passing along—give them each a chesnut, and how smiling they look! they will not be cross for some time. A poor widow lives in the neighborhood who is the mother of half a dozen children. Send them half a peck of sweet apples, and they will be happy. A child has lost his arrow—the world to him, and he mourns sadly; help him to find it or make another, and how quickly the sunshine will play over his sober face; a boy has as much as he can do to pile up a load of wood; assist him a few moments, or speak a pleasant word to him, and he forgets his toil and works away without minding it. Your apprentice has broken a mug, or cut the vest too large, or slightly injured a piece of work. Say "you scoundrel!" and he feels miserable; but remark, "I am sorry," and he will try and do better.

You employ a man; pay him cheerfully and speak a pleasant word to him, and he leaves your house with a contented heart, to light up his own hearth with smiles and gladness. As you pass along the street you meet a familiar face; say "good morning," as though you felt happy and it will work admirably in the heart of your neighbor. Pleasure is cheap. Who will not bestow it liberally? If there are smiles, sunshine and flowers all about us, let us not grasp them with a miser's first, and lock them up in your hearts. No; rather let us take them and scatter them about us, in the cot of the widow, among the groups of children in the crowded mart, where men of business congregate, in our family and everywhere. We can make the wretched happy, the discontented cheerfull the afflicted resigned, at an exceedingly cheap rate. Who will refuse to do it?

"None to Whom He Can Pray."

Confucius, the greatest and most subtle intellect China ever produced, once said, "He who offends against Heaven has none to whom he can pray." This was the highest conception of the attributes of the Eternal, the Maker, to which the heathen philosopher could attain.

To a thoughtless soul, who is conscious every day that he "offends against heaven," and that "no one liveth and sinneth not," what an infinite sadness and despair are in those words, "None to whom he can pray." No propitiation for sins, no atonement, no salvation, no hereafter, no heaven.

According to the dark creed of Budd

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1872!

A Rare Chance to Secure the Leading Literature of the Day!

CHEAPNESS COMBINED WITH SUBSTANTIALITY

Every head of a family, in the country, shou'd subscribe and pay for his county paper. He that attempts to raise a family without giving it the advantage of a newspaper, in this enlightened and christian age, is criminal y negligent. We think that every man, without exception, raising a family, should spend from FIVE dollars to TWENTY-FIVE dollars a year, according to his means, for this kind of education, and we hope to live to see the day when there will not be an exception to this rule in Huntingdon county.

We want every body in the county to take the JOURNAL, we don't care what party you belong to—Republican, Democrat or Temperance man. If you are a Republican, we are with you heart and soul; if a Democrat, you ought to know what we have to say about you, so that you can act and vote intelligent y, and if you are a temperance man, we assure you that no one will administer severer blows upon the whiskey business than the JOURNAL will, and if the whiskey men don't like it, why let them do as they do with whiskey that is distasteful, take the less of it. We believe newspapers, like preachers and school teachers, should be on the side of morality and good order. But the JOURNAL will uphold only that which we, in our humble judgment, think to be right, regardless of consequences.

The development of the county, in every respect, will be its constant and undeviating aim, and in this respect it will be to every ma 's interest to subscribe for it. We want to build up Manufactures, Mechanics and the Arts on every hand, and by subscribing for the JOURNAL you assist and encourage us in our design.

The next year will be an eventful one; a President, Vice President, Governor and Congress are to be elected and a Constitutional Convention will be selected to remodel the Constitution of the State. We have outgrown the old one, and if you want to keep posted you must have the papers. Take the JOURNAL first. and if you won't take it, in the name of intelligence, take some other one, but don't be without the news.

For the purpose of distributing good Literature, in connection with the JOURNAL, which we think good enough of itself, we have arranged to furnish the following-named leading periodicals. jointly for the remarkably low price stated below:

	Sub. Price of Periodicals.	Club with Journal.
Phrenological Journal and Life Illustrated.	3 00	3 50
Appleton's Journal	4 00	4 75
Eclectic Magazine,	5 00	5 25
Galaxy	4 0	4 7
The Aldine and Chromo,	5 00	5 4
American Agricultural-st	1 50	2 7
Hearth and Home.	3 00	4 00
Frank Le-lie's Illustrated Newspaper,	4 00	5 00
" " Chimney Corner,	4 00	5 00
" " Boys' and Girls' Weekly,	2 50	3 75
" " Budget of Fun	1 50	2 7
" " Pleasant Hours,	1 50	2 7
" " Lady's Magazine,	3 00	4 00
Scribner's Monthly	4 00	4 75
Godey's Lady's Book,	3 00	4 00
The Atlantic Monthly	4 00	4 75
Our Young Folks,	2 00	3 00
Every Saturday,	5 00	5 75
The North American Review,	6 00	6 75
Harper's Magazine,	4 00	5 00
" Weekly,	4 00	5 00
" Bazar,	4 00	5 00

If any of our subscribers will come forward and pay up for 1871 and 1872 we will give them the advantage of these club rates, or it any of our subscribers, who have paid up, desire to take advantage of these rates and will signify the same to us, we will give them the same terms. We do this so that there may be no dissatisfaction, and to place good and cheap literature within the reach of everybody. Look at the above rates and then enclose the price (naming the Magazine) set in the last column, to us, and by due course of mail you will receive the JOURNAL and the Magazine specified. Send money at our risk when enclosed in the presence of the postmaster. Address,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.,
Huntingdon, Penn'a.

A RARE CHANCE.

If any young lady or gentleman will secure us six new cash subscribers, to the JOURNAL, and this can be done in any neighborhood in a few hours. we will agree to make the person doing so a present of one year's subscription to any one of the FOUR DOLLAR Magazines. Here is a chance seldom offered. *The Atlantic*, or *Harper*, or *Scribner*, or *Galaxy*, or any other of the leading FOUR dollar publications, for one year, for a few minutes labor! This is a chance for school teachers.

☞ Emminger, the man of conscience, has signed Weakley's certificate.

☞ Congress convened on Monday. We will lay the President's Message before our readers next week.

☞ Hon. John Scott and family, and Hon. R. Milton Speer, left this place, for Washington, on last Friday.

☞ It is probable that the internal revenue taxes will be reduced fifty millions during the present session of Congress.

☞ The Anglo-American Club, of London, proposes to furnish Chicago with a free Library. Thomas Hughes, M. P., is at the head of the movement.

☞ As high as 233 fatal cases of small pox are reported in Philadelphia, in a single week. It is said that there are 5000 persons suffering from the scourge.

☞ The National Republican Executive Committee will hold a meeting, in Washington, D. C., on the 11th of January next, to fix upon the time for holding the Republican National Convention.

☞ We have the highest authority for stating that the rumor that Col. Thomas A. Scott is about to lease and run the United States, is without foundation. The inducements offered by the U. S. corporation are not deemed sufficient.—*Beaver Radical.*

Oh, Quay, how wicked!

☞ The theme of the Republican press, upon which great columns of stuff are written, is the annihilation of the Democratic party. Bah! We will wait for the funeral before we undertake to write its obituary. We have done likewise several times, but we have always had to take the back track.

☞ The present Congress will make provision for the abolition of the telegraph monopoly and the establishment of a postal telegraph system, so that messages can be sent everywhere at a uniform rate, not exceeding twenty cents for ten words and one cent for every additional word.

GRATUITOUS LABORS OF PRINTERS IN ELECTING INDIVIDUALS TO OFFICE.

The Hollidaysburg *Register*, edited by David Over, Esq., who has had as much experience in making men, out of the smallest kind of timber, as any other man in the State, copies our paragraph—"THE WAY SOME PEOPLE PAY THE PRINTER"—and makes the following comment:

"Pooh! *Mr. Journal*, we have plenty men as mean as that in this county. A few years ago, one refused to pay us five dollars for printing tickets for Poor Director, it being for his re-election to that office—and gave as his reasons that he didn't authorize us nor the County Committee to print his tickets, and that he was a subscriber to our paper, and helped to support us in that way, although he owed us for four years' subscription at the time! Another, who was elected Associate Judge, discontinued his paper because we charged him fifteen dollars for ticket printing! What do you think of that, when down in Huntingdon you charge twenty dollars to the candidates for this office? Others who have been elected Poor Director, Auditor and Coroner, refuse to pay us all the way from $2.50 to $5.00, for this work, and never even notice our duns. Those who pay for the printing for these offices are the exception he exhibits. The men who act the meanest with the printer are generally the little township politicians, who are continually boring for petty township and county offices. Haven't you found it so, *Mr. Journal?*"

We are mortified to hear that, in any other locality, there should be any one found who so little appreciates the services of the partizan journal. We had come to the conclusion that our case was a rare exception. But we were mistaken. Mr. *Register*, and all the consolation the gentleman gets from the above statement he is welcome to.

But we wish to pursue this subject a little further. Do office-seekers know the extent to which they are indebted to their partizan journal? If they do not, we give them due notice that we intend to inform them. And before we proceed further, we desire to have it distinctly understood, that our enterprise—the publication of this paper—is a private enterprise, as much so as the telegraph, the intelligence office, the mercantile agency, the store, the mill, or the blacksmith shop. Our business enables us to reach the ear of the public, and as a means for spreading intelligence, is considered the best, and as such, to us it becomes a source of profit. We charge specified rates for certain space, and we faithfully adhere to these terms unless we may, like the miller, storekeeper, or blacksmith, come to the conclusion to do it gratuitously. No one will gainsay our right to charge. This being the case, we have as much right to charge one man as another. If we charge the farmer, the mechanic, the artizan, the shopkeeper, why should we not charge the office-seeker? The object of all is—money.

The public being informed that our enterprise is a private one, we will now pay our respects to the politician and office-seeker. First to the politician: Do you think, sir, because we advocate the principles of a certain party, that it is our duty to further, gratuitously, all the little schemes which you may conceive for your personal advancement? If you do, let us assure you that every other member of the party, in the county, has just as much right to ask the same for himself as you have. And if all did, would this not be just the least bit burdensome? It strikes us that our readers would become just a little restive under such repeated doses of egotism. Then, since we cannot accommodate all to a gratuitous use of our columns, because it would ruin our business, we propose to treat all alike and consequently, we charge so much a line for all personal matter. You concede, by your asking us to place you before the people, that we possess the means of doing so. If you secured the services of a man to go, from house to house, throughout the county, to tell just what you wanted told, you could not expect him to do it for nothing, on the other hand you would be outraged at any one for supposing that you wanted it done on such conditions, and yet you ask printers to do this, year in and year out. You know that one line, in the editorial or local columns of a newspaper, of ordinary circulation, will introduce you to more people than you could be presented to in years.—No wonder, then, that you seek our space, knowing its value as you do. And if it is so valuable to you, is it not worth paying for?

Are not printers miserable stupids to use their facilities for reaching the public, write up unknown, and very often third-rate men, without compensation? It seems to us that it is a great presumption for any one to expect any thing of the kind, and yet nine tenths of the politicians, of the day, expect to be constantly kept before the people in this manner. Yes, hundreds of men, who would never be heard of outside of the limits of their election precinct, were it not for printers' ink, are made in this way. We want it distinctly understood that we are not around making men out of this class of timber. If our space is not worth paying for, we will fill it with matter of more general interest to the public.

We will now turn our attention to the candidate for office, or, in other words, to the office-seeker, who may or may not be a politician: He supposes that the moment he receives the party nomination to his the duty of the partizan journal to place his name at the head of its editorial columns and display it there, advertise him to the world, week after week, until the close of the campaign; giving him at least twenty dollars worth of advertising, on account of the party, which never pays anything.—This is a grand mistake. We are under no obligations to do anything of the kind. It is our duty to vindicate the principles and measures of the party, because we have espoused them and firmly believe in them, but supporting Bill Jones or John Smith is quite another thing. These gentlemen are availing themselves of the party to receive honors and emoluments. It is a private speculation with them, and they are in the same category with us. What right, then, have they to ask us to advertise them, recommend them to the public favor, find a thousand excuses for their shortcomings, and place them in the mouths of the public so that they may not lose votes, without paying us for the services we thus render them? It is a foul imposition to ask us to do so! And yet country newspapers have done this thing and are doing it, all over the land. City papers have discontinued the practice long ago, and it is time that the country press followed in its footsteps. We have defended and advocated the cause of men, through the columns of our paper, for the several offices, and when elected, we have received a paltry fee for "printing tickets," for which we had rendered a fair equivalent in tickets, that would scarcely pay for the pencils, pens, ink and paper used in preparing the articles, while if any respectable lawyer had spent half the time in preparing a case in court, for the same parties, and not of half the pecuniary value to them, he would have charged them from $300 to $500. We blame printers themselves for this want of appreciation of their services, and in the future the man who receives personal support, over and above the support of the party, must pay us for our services and our space, or he will not receive either. We will not be unreasonable with any one, but we shall charge sufficiently to make men appreciate our labors.

There has not been a man elected to the most trifling office, in any county, in the State, for twenty years, that has not got twenty dollars worth of printing and puffing from his partizan journal, and yet when he has been asked to pay five dollars for printing tickets, which would hardly pay for putting them in type, he has growled and intimated that he had no right to pay, but he expected the honors and emoluments of the office—without any outlay on his part. This is the yearly experience. The printer alone, who must buy everything, pay his hands and rent, is expected to furnish all this without compensation. Surely there is no other class of men, under the sun, that are expected to do so much for individuals without being paid. The experience of the *Register* is our experience, but we intend turning over a new leaf now, and henceforth we will charge reasonable fees for our services and space, according to the amount of either furnished.

Is it War?

Fleet Dispatched to Cuba—Instructions to Admiral Lee—Satisfaction, or Bombardment of Havana—The Outrage on American Citizens—Vessels Ordered to Cuban Waters.

WASHINGTON, November 29.—Several additional vessels have been ordered to reinforce the North Atlantic Squadron. All the officers belonging to that squadron now on leave of absence have been ordered to join their respective ships without delay.

Admiral Lee left here this morning under special instructions from the department, which gives rise to the report that the entire fleet is ordered to concentrate in Cuban waters without delay.

There seems to be no doubt, as predicted in these dispatches on the 21st instant, that the administration, in consequence of the many brutal outrages committed by the Spaniards on American citizens, and the failure of the Spanish authorities to keep the solemn promises made to this government, have decided on a change in the Cuban policy.

Considerable excitement is created here by a rumor that Admiral Lee is ordered to make certain demands on the Spanish authorities at Havana, and in case the Spanish authorities refuse to comply, to bombard the city.

It is also reported that General Sickles is ordered home for a special conference with the President.

WASHINGTON November 28.—The international difficulties with Spain have today received the prompt attention of the government.

THE FLEET

intended for Cuban waters, to protect the consul general at Havana and the life and property of other American citizens resident there has to-day been made up under the supervision of Admiral Lee, the commander of the north Atlantic squadron, who is in Washington, and whose presence has been valuable in selecting vessels for this important emergency.

THE INSTRUCTIONS

to the commander of this fleet are fraught with the gravest consequences, and go to him with the fullest indorsement of the President and his cabinet, which was given at their meeting to-day.

IF THE CUBAN VOLUNTEERS

at Havana are not repressed by the Spanish officials, but commit outrages on the lives and property of American residents there, the officer in command of the squadron is directed to demand apology and reparation at once. If they are refused then he is instructed to open the guns of his fleet upon the city of Havana.

THAT UNSATISFACTORY CORRESPONDENCE.

For some weeks past this government and the authorities at Madrid have been in correspondence over the treatment of American citizens in Cuba, the conduct pursued towards the Cubans themselves, and the course of the Spaniards in the matter of the American vessel Hornet, which was mentioned by Spanish men-of-war at Port au Prince.

THE OUTRAGES ON AMERICAN CITIZENS.

In the first case it appears by the official dispatches to the government that the more recent troubles have arisen from the outrageous conduct of the Cuban volunteers, which has resulted in compelling American citizens to leave Havana. This reached such a point that on yesterday the consul general appealed to the United States for protection and assistance. Immediate steps were taken as telegraphed last night, in response to that appeal. An armed fleet, as stated above, of four or five vessels, will at once rendezvous in the harbor of Havana, the commanding officer of which has been ordered to place himself in communication with the consul general and to obey the above instructions which have been sent him.

THE FLEET.

The gunboat Nipsic is about to leave Pensacola for Havana with all possible dispatch. The Kansas, now at the Brooklyn navy yard, has been ordered to proceed at once to the same destination. The Tennessee, at Key West, has been ordered into commission also, and will join the Nipsic while the Nantasket and Shawmut are already in Cuban waters. The United States squadron in the waters about the West Indies belongs to the North Atlantic fleet under command of Rear Admiral Samuel Phillips Lee. The Severn, now at New York, having been ordered there to assist in the honors of receiving the grand duke, is the flagship of the squadron and has been ordered back to her station without unnecessary delay.

MINISTER ROBERTS RETICENT.

Senor Roberts, the Spanish minister here, was called on this evening to learn if he had any information which he could communicate relative to the condition of affairs between the United States and Spain, but his official position made him extremely reticent, though he was notable to deny the mutinous course of the Cuban volunteers at Havana. There is reason to believe that Senor Roberts has important communication with the Madrid authorities.

A CONFERENCE WITH SICKLES.

General Sickles, our minister to Spain, has been granted leave of absence and ordered to report at once to Washington for a personal conference.—*N. Y. World.*

Presidential Prospects.

The results of the elections this year hold out a rather gloomy prospect of Democratic success in the Presidential election next November. The following list of the States in which elections have taken place this year, with the electoral vote of each, shows the Democratic party in such a reduced condition as to forbid even the faintest hope of electing a President of that political faith:

REPUBLICAN.		DEMOCRATIC.	
Connecticut	6	New Hampshire	5
Massachusetts	12	New Jersey	7
Rhode Island	4	Maryland	7
New York	35	Virginia	10
Pennsylvania	26	Kentucky	11
North Carolina	9	Texas	6
Ohio	21	West Virginia	5
Mississippi	7		
Illinois	16		
Maine	7		
Arkansas	5		
Wisconsin	8		
Iowa	8		
California	5		
Minnesota	4		
	171		51

This the Boston *Journal* considers a very good season's work for the Republican party, and we agree with it in opinion.—But next season's work will be better. We will hold New York and California transferred to the Republican column this year, we will add New Hampshire and New Jersey. No one but a pudblind politician will pretend to claim the vote of New Hampshire for the Democrats next year, when the fact is clear that it went that way last spring wholly in consequence of local issues. New Jersey, at the late election, gave a divided result, choosing a Democratic governor and a Republican legislature; and we put the State in the Democratic column only because the majority for Governor appears to be the larger. It is not necessary to add to this exhibit the electoral votes of the States that held their elections last year, in order to throw light on the Presidential prospects of 1872, which are sufficiently satisfactory to Republicans.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

SURROUNDED.—The St. Louis *Republican* prints editorial extracts from nearly thirty leading Democratic newspapers, in every part of the Republic, indorsing its plan of making no nomination for the Presidency, on the ground that the result of the contest of Democratic and Republican candidates would be the overwhelming triumph of the former; in which case the Democratic party, unable to survive four consecutive Presidential defeats, would disappear from the stage. At the South, it says, that policy finds more earnest advocates than elsewhere, because it is there believed that the ultraism and extremeness of the Republicans may be fairly attributed to the foolish course pursued by the Democrats. The truth is, suggests the Chicago *Journal*, the old Democracy is in a sad quandry. To go ahead is sure death; to stop would be equally fatal. It is impossible to hit upon any way out. Booming cannon balls and fixed bayonets in iron—with an impassable wall on either side, the prospect is certainly very forbidding. Turn as it will, the party meets the Tom Corwin greeting: "With blood, hands we welcome you to hospitable graves."

Miscellaneous News Items.

Chicago finds some trouble in reading its titles clear.

A ton of straw makes eight hundred and fifty pounds of paper.

Ninety-five vessels from foreign ports are on their way to Boston.

An order for 4,000 Springfield breach loaders has been received at the armory.

Savannah shipped 4,659 bales of cotton, valued at $410,418.99, to Liverpool, on Saturday.

There is more travel at present by the overland route to Oregon than at any previous time.

There were 374,700 gallons of brandy manufactured in North Carolina during the last fiscal year.

A stock company, with a capital of $40 000, is forming in Paducah, Ky., for the manufacture of tobacco.

Gen. Israel Putnam's grave in Connecticut, is totally neglected and covered with weeds and rubbish.

At a recent stylish church wedding twenty five cents admission was charged, and the proceeds given to the young couple as a bridal gift.

A Lewiston young man addressed a religious meeting, the other evening, alluded to something as "according to Hoyle."

During the past year 1,283 volumes, 1,076 pamphlets and thirty-seven maps have been added to the State Library of Massachusetts.

A magnificent solid silver composing stick is the prise offered for the best compositor at the Montreal printers' fair about to come off.

A man has been convicted, at Norristown, Pa., for stealing a danger lamp from the front of a locomotive whilst the locomotive was in motion.

A Boston firm shipped a hook and ladder carriage last week to Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, by way of the Pacific railroad to San Francisco.

Work on the Detroit tunnel is pushed forward vigorously. The interior crib is nearly completed, and the cribs will all be finished before winter.

Brick Pomeroy and Sunset Cox are the two largest contributors to the Lee monument fund in New York, though the former gave only ten dollars.

The Supreme Court of Iowa has recently decided that the law requiring punctual attendance at school is for the good of the pupil and must be enforced.

Mrs. Hannah B. Fowler, of Newburyport, Mass., has earned with her sewing machine in twelve years, 86,018.25, without paying a cent for repairs.

A company is being organized in New Orleans, with a capital of $500,000 to construct iron barges to transport freight from the upper Mississippi to that port.

Immigration into Kansas is rapidly increasing with each succeeding year; that for this year greatly exceeding that of any other time in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

The lumber-mills on the Penobscot river, Maine, are preparing to shut down for the season, and some have already done so; but the planing-mills are running day and night.

A Jerseyman has invented an "endless travelling sidewalk," to supercede horse cars and omnibusses. You just step on to the moving walk and are carried as far as you want to go.

A species of sugar maple is said to have been found in the canons of Montana, and it has been ascertained that its sap is as strongly saccharine as the sap of the eastern sugar maple.

Rich silver mines have been discovered eight miles from Prescott, Arizona, and if the Apaches permit Prescott and Tucson will pour themselves out to work for the treasure.

Marriages.

FRANK—KENNEDY.—On Nov. 9th, by Rev. M. K. Foster, Mr. Daniel A. Frank, of Falls City, Nebraska, to Miss Anna R. Kennedy, of Huntingdon, Pa.

HERTZLER—HASSENPFLUG.—On November 21st, by the same, Mr. Daniel Hertzler to Miss Mary Hassenpflug, all of Huntingdon, Pa.

[Juniata county papers please copy.]

FRY—LEE.—On Nov. 27th, by the same, Mr. John H. Fry to Miss Alraretta Lee, all of Huntingdon county, Pa.

Deaths.

COVERT.—On the 28th inst., in Three Springs, Huntingdon county, Rwetta Florina, oldest daughter of N. K. and C. G. Covert, aged 15 years, 2 months and 7 days.

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—
[*Estate of Benj. Stains.*]

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to hear exceptions and to restate the accounts of Geo. H. Stains, late of Cromwell township, dec'd, and to make distribution, etc., hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, No. 303, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa., on Tuesday, January 2, 1872, at one o'clock, p. m. when and where all persons interested may attend and be heard if they see proper to be present.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR,
dec3, 1871. Auditor.

APPRENTICE WANTED.—I want an apprentice to learn the marble cutting, aged about 17 or 18 years, of good size; a boy that is anxious to learn, and will pay attention to his business, instead of watching the clock for the hour of quitting, can make a good bargain by calling immediately.

WM. WILLIAMS.
dec5, 71.

United States Laws.

LAWS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
PASSED AT THE
FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Nicaragua. Extradition. Signed June 25, 1870; ratified April 11, 1871; ratifications exchanged June 24, 1871; proclaimed September 29, 1871.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention for the extradition of criminals between the United States of America and the Republic of Nicaragua was concluded and signed at Managua, by their respective Plenipotentiaries, on the twenty-fifth day of June, 1870; which convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

Extradition convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Nicaragua.

The United States of America and the Republic of Nicaragua, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice, and to prevention of crimes within their respective territories and jurisdiction, and that persons convicted of, or charged with the crimes hereinafter mentioned, and being fugitives from justice, should under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries; the President of the United States, Charles N. Riotte, a citizen and Minister Resident of the United States in Nicaragua, the President of the Republic of Nicaragua, Master Tomas Ayon, Minister for Foreign Relations, who, after reciprocal communication of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles, viz:

ART. 1. The government of the United States and the government of Nicaragua mutually agree to deliver up persons who, having been convicted of or charged with crimes specified in the following article, committed within the jurisdiction of one of the contracting parties, shall seek an asylum or be found within the territories of the other: Provided, That this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the law of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime had been there committed.

ART. 2. Persons shall be delivered up, who shall have been convicted of, or charged, according to the provisions of this convention, with any of the following crimes:

1. Murder, comprehending assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning.

2. The crimes of rape, arson, piracy, and mutiny on board a ship, whenever the crew, or part thereof, by fraud or violence against the commander, have taken possession of the vessel.

3. The crime of burglary, defined to be the action of breaking and entering by night into the house of another with the intent to commit felony; and the crime of robbery, defined to be the action of feloniously and forcibly taking from the person of another, goods or money, by violence or putting him in fear.

4. The crime of forgery, by which is understood the utterance of forged papers, the counterfeiting of public, sovereign, or government acts.

5. The fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money, either coin or paper, of public bonds, bank notes, and obligations, and in general of all titles of instruments of credit, the counterfeiting of seals, dies, stamps, and marks of State and public administrations and the utterance thereof.

6. The embezzlement of public moneys, committed within the jurisdiction of either party, by public officers or depositors.

7. Embezzlement by any person or persons hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers, when these crimes are subjected to infamous punishment.

ART. 3. The provisions of this treaty shall not apply to any crime or offence of a political character, and the person or persons delivered up for the crimes enumerated in the preceding article, shall in no case be tried for any ordinary crime, committed previously to that for which his or their surrender is asked.

ART. 4. If any person, whose surrender may be claimed pursuant to the stipulations of the present treaty, shall have been arrested for the commission of offences in the country where he has sought an asylum, or shall have been convicted thereof, his extradition may be deferred until he shall have been acquitted, or have served the term of imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced.

ART. 5. Requisitions for the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made by the respective diplomatic agents of the contracting parties, or, in the event of the absence of these from the country or its seat of government, they may be made by superior consular officers. If the person whose extradition may be asked for shall have been convicted of a crime, a copy of the sentence of the court in which he may have been convicted, authenticated under its seal, and an attestation of the official character of the judge by the proper executive authority, and of the latter by the minister of the latter or consul of the United States or of Nicaragua, respectively, shall accompany the requisition. When, however, the fugitive shall have been merely charged with crime, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant for his arrest in the country where the crime may have been committed, and of the depositions upon which such warrant may have been issued, must accompany the requisition as aforesaid. The President of the United States, or the proper executive authority in Nicaragua, may then issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive, in order that he may be brought before the proper judicial authority for examining the question of extradition. If it should then be decided that, according to law and evidence, the extradition is due pursuant to this treaty, the fugitive may be given up according to the forms prescribed in such cases.

ART. 6. The expenses of the arrest, detention, and transportation of the persons claimed shall be paid by the government in whose name the requisition shall have been made.

ART. 7. This convention shall continue in force during five (5) years from the day of exchange of ratifications, but if neither party shall have given to the other six (6) months previous notice of its intention to terminate the same, the convention shall remain in force five (5) years longer, and so on.

The present convention shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged at the capital of Nicaragua, or any other place temporarily occupied by the Nicaraguan government, within twelve (12) months, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention in duplicate, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at the city of Managua, capital of the Republic of Nicaragua, the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth, and of the Independence of Nicaragua the fifty-ninth.

[SEAL.] CHARLES N. RIOTTE.
[SEAL.] TOMAS AYON.

And whereas said convention as amended has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Managua, on the twenty-fourth day of June last, by Charles N. Riotte, Minister Resident of the United States, and J. D. Rodriguez, Member of the Chamber of Deputies of Nicaragua, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end of the same same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord [SEAL.] one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

By the President: U. S. GRANT.
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 7.]

AN ACT to create a port of delivery at Potomac, Virginia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all the waters, shores, bays, harbours, creeks, and inlets on the south side of the river Potomac, comprehended between Boyd's Hole and Cockpit Point, now a part of the collection district of Tappahannock, Virginia, be, and the same are hereby, annexed to the collection district of Alexandria, Virginia.

SEC. 2. That Potomac, in the State of Virginia, shall be, and is hereby, constituted and created a port of delivery within the collection district of Alexandria, and there shall be appointed, at a compensation not exceeding the rate of one thousand dollars per annum, a deputy collector of customs, to reside at said port, who shall perform such duties as may be conferred upon him, in pursuance of law, by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 3. That all acts and parts of acts establishing at Dumfries, in the collection district of Tappahannock, Virginia, a port of delivery be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, April 19, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 5.]

AN ACT relating to the harbor at Buffalo New York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized, when in his judgment he thinks it will be for the interest of the United States, to extend or continue the contract or the improvement of the harbor at Buffalo, made and entered into upon the twentieth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Approved, April 15, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 4.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to divide the State of Virginia into two judicial districts."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second clause of the sixth section of the act aforesaid, of which this act is an amendment, be amended as follows: "That the clerk of the circuit or district court of the eastern district of Virginia shall transmit the original papers and certified copies of all orders in any suit or proceeding which shall be removed for further proceedings from the eastern to the western district of Virginia as authorized by the first clause of the said sixth section of the act aforesaid, to the clerk of the court to which such suit or proceeding shall be removed, together with a statement of all costs; and all further proceedings shall be had in the court to which the same shall be removed as if the said suit or proceeding had originally been commenced therein."

Approved, April 4, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 6.]

AN ACT to authorize the payment of duplicate checks of disbursing officers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in place of original checks issued for pensions, when lost, stolen, or destroyed, disbursing officers and agents of the United States are hereby authorized, after the expiration of six months from the date of such checks, to issue duplicate checks, and the Treasurer, assistant treasurers, and designated depositories of the United States are directed to pay such checks, drawn in pursuance of law by such officers or agents upon notice and proof of the loss of the original check or checks, under such regulations in regard to their issue and payment, and upon the execution of such bonds, with sureties, to indemnity the United States, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*, That this act shall not apply to any check exceeding in amount the sum of five hundred dollars.

Approved, April 19, 1871.

New Advertisements.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County.

George Crawford } No. 22, Aug. Term, 1871.
vs. In divorce.
Harriet Crawford.

To Harriet Crawford, respondent:

In pursuance of an order of publication in the above stated case, you are required to attend at said Court, on Monday, the 8th day of January, 18.2, to answer the complaint of the libellant, wherein he charges you with adultery, and to show cause why divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed.

AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office Nov29-4t.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County.

Isaiah M. Nathans, } No. 70, Aug. Term '71
vs. In Divorce.
Anna M. Nathans.

To Anna M. Nathans, respondent.—In pursuance of an order of publication in the above stated case, you are required to attend at said Court, on Monday, the 8th day of January 1872 to answer the complaint of the libelant, wherein he charges you with desertion, and to show cause why divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed.

AMON HOUCK,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Nov. 29, 1871-4t.

ESTRAY COW.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Franklin township, on or about the middle of September last, a dark brindle cow, head almost black, legs white, no marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

W. D. INGRAHAM.

Nov. 22, 1871-3t.*

SIX REASONS WHY

You should insure in

THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.,

921 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

INCORPORATED in 1847.
Dividends paid, $1,950,000.
Losses paid, $2,600,000.
Fund Accumulated, $4,000,000
Cash Dividends Annually, declared
Income for 1870, $1,209,748.

1st. Because it is one of the oldest companies in the country, and past the day of experiments.

2d. Because it is the Only Purely Mutual Company in the State. Every policy holder is a member of the Company, entitled to all its advantages and privileges, having the right to vote at all elections for trustees, and thus has an influence in its management.

3d. Because it has the largest accumulated fund of any Life Insurance Company in the State.

4th. Because by economical management its ratio of expenses to total income is less than that of any Company in the State. (See official Insurance reports).

5th. Because it has declared *More Dividends in Number*, and of a larger average *Percentage*, than any Company in the United States.

For example: Policy No. 16, for $5000, has been paid to the *Widow of a Philadelphia Merchant*, upon which 23 *Dividends* has been declared averaging 57 *Per Cent. Had these Dividends been Used to Purchase Additions To This Policy*, $6046.00 *More Would Have Been Realized, Making The Policy Worth* $11,046.00.

6th. Because it is liberal in its management, prompt in its settlement, safe beyond contingency, and its rates are as low as any good company in the country.

Principal Features.—Small expenses, absolute security, large return premiums, prompt payment of losses, and liberality to the insured.

Samuel C. Huey, President,
Samuel E. Stevens, Vice-President,
John W. Horner, Asst. Vice Pres. and Actuary,
H. S. Stephens, Secretary.

R. ALLISON MILLER, Agent,
nov29- Huntingdon, Pa.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS
AT WM. MARCH & BRO.'S.

Having purchased the greatest variety of goods ever brought to Huntingdon, they are prepared to give great bargains to those who patronize their establishment. Their stock consists in part of

MUSLINS,
CALICOES,
DELAINES,
GINGHAMS,
FLANNELS, &c.,

at reduced prices. Also a choice selection of Ladies' Dress Goods.

Merinos, figured and plain; Alpaccas; Mohair; all wool Delaines; Lusters, Poplins; also a complete assortment of Gentlemen's wear, such as

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERS,
SATINETTS,
JEANS,
COTTONADES,

at astonishingly low prices.

We do not consider it any trouble to show goods, and would be pleased to have the ladies and the public generally call and examine our new stock, which we are determined to sell at the lowest cash prices.

In connection with our other business we have established a first-class

LUMBER YARD,

where all kinds of lumber for building purposes can be had at reasonable rates. Boards, Lath, Shingles, &c., &c., always on hand.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE
For all kinds of printing.

Real Estate.

A FARM FOR SALE.—A tract of farm and timber land, in Oneida and Henderson townships, 2½ miles from the borough of Huntingdon, is offered for sale, on reasonable terms, containing about ONE HUNDRED ACRES, between 50 and 60 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation. The upland is of a fair grain raising quality with some fifteen acres of fine meadow bottom, and the balance is principally covered with a good quality of timber, mostly white pine and hemlock, with a good saw mill seat, and never failing water power thereon.

The improvements are a neat two-story frame house and frame stable, with other outbuildings and conveniences, and a young thriving orchard of choice fruit trees.

For further particulars, and terms of sale, inquire of the undersigned, at Huntingdon, or on the premises.

nov29-tf. R. McDIVITT.

FOR RENT OR SALE.

A first-class brick dwelling house with nine rooms, No. 524 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa. If not sold or rented before Thursday, December 7th, it will be offered at public sale, or for rent, to the highest approved bidder, at 10 o'clock on that day. Apply to

JAMES A. BROWN,
nov29 2t. Huntingdon, Pa.

FOR SALE.—

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CHOICE BUILDING LOTS in West Huntingdon, Pa. FIFTY of these lots will, for a short time, be offered at *low prices*, ranging from $100 to $150. *Terms easy.* Apply to or address

nov29 tf R. ALLISON MILLER.

VALUABLE FARM LAND AT PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned, Executors of the Will of John M'Cahan, Esq., late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on

Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1872,

at ten o'clock, a. m.,

A TRACT OF LIMESTONE LAND, situate in Porter township, Huntingdon county, containing 240 acres, more or less. About 70 acres of the land are cleared, under fence, and in a pretty good state of cultivation, (now farmed by Mr. Samuel Moore,) and the remainder is well timbered, adjoining lands of George Lamp, deceased, A. P. Wilson, deceased, W. P. Orbison, Esq., Thomas Whittaker's heirs, and others. The public and leading road from Huntingdon to Hartslog Valley passes through this tract of land,

ALSO, Three adjoining Tracts of Land, situate in Porter township, containing

Huntingdon Journal.

day Morning, Dec. 6, 1871.

NG MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

CAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

n Lodge, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Mon- of each month, in Brown's building.
Stone H. R. A. Chapter No. 201, meets the evening of each month, in Brown's building.
pper, No. 177, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday d floor, Leister's building.
e Cyer or I. O. O. F., meets every second and days, third floor, Leister's building.
e Tribe, No. 65, I. O. of R. M., meets every ening, third floor, Leister's building.
n's Christian Association meets the first and y evening of each month, in Smith's building.
A. R., meets third Monday of each month in

ient meets the first Friday evening of each

on Lodge, No. 112, K. of P., meets every Sat- g, in Simon's building.
on Temple of Honor, No. 7, mee's the fourth ach month in Good Templar's Hall.
rance Club are to every Thursday evening, C. A. rooms.
ox Council, O. U. A. M., meets first and third ach month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

urch—Washington street Rev. J. W. Plan- ers on Sabbath: 10½ a.m., 7 p.m.
Washington street. Rev. A. B. O'Halloran. three Sundays in every month.
d Lutheran—Mill street. Rev. J. J. Kerr. Sabbath: 10½ a.m., 7 p.m.
eformal—Church street. Rev. S. D. Steckle. Sabbath: 7 p.m.
Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. Foster. Sabbath: 1½ a.m., 7 p.m.
Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.
an—Hill street. Rev. G. W. Zaeniger. Ser- bath: 11 a.m., 7 p.m.

Y SECOND CONGRESS, SEC- SESSION.

—A gentleman residing in D.C., who has had a large new-paper ex- is in a position to secure early intelligence f contemplated movements in Congress and ets, will supply a daily or weekly letter to ditional new-papers during the winter, on rms.
e Editor of the Huntingdon Journal, or ad- ss, "731 Twelfth St., Washington, D. C.

ention--Homo-Made and Stolen

wants gas.
cheap and plenty.
fever is epidemic in Johnstown.
's small-pax hospital is finished.
rsburg has had one death from small-

Woods is recovering from his late ill-

ason for cold noses and toses is at

nd—The ponds adjacent to this bor-

America indulged in skating on Sat-

r Presbyterian church is almost un-

g more popular every day—The

ill business—Trying to collect prin-

tkinson has opened a night school, ce.
re—The raids on poultry, on Thanks- r.
draw—Tony McCrystal's female min- or.
maron visited the Gettysburg battle week.
ls revivals are numerous in different e country.
rest, the spiciest and best paper in ty—The Journal.
ter, of the Hollidaysburg *Register*, to see us on Monday.
dford Adams Expressman has re agon as we suggested.
es are hunting up their skates, sleds, winter paraphernalia.
own, of the Bellefonte *Republican*, is ing the logs of that town.
Garvey, of St. John's Church, Johns uffering from heart disease.
successful religious revival is in n the M. E. Church of Altoona.
ong the missing—The old typo who of a portion of our wardrobe.
tor of the Cambria *Freeman* had a ring present in the shape of a male

rsonals" of the Tyrone *Herald* are ement upon those of the New York

crament of the Lord's Supper was red in the Lutheren church on Sun-

e the label on this paper, and if you you have not paid for the Journal' nce.
readable—The outside pages of the Terms $2. Send in your name and ics."
of six locomotives, for the Northern ilroad, passed through this place on morning.
mbria County Court, for the first e 1807, is composed of an entirely f Judges.
ing match, for forty turkeys and a come off at the Warm Springs on he 22d inst.
ewspaper patrons imagine that prin- n "air pudding," judging from their in paying up old scores.
mbury and Lewistown railroad has ed by the Penn'a. Central, and W. H. pointed Superintendent thereof.
successful attempt was made to burg- alton's store, in Tyrone, one night by a couple of "Chicago sufferers."
Henry, Williamson and Boring are al Committee on the part of the Coun- ich the question of a town clock was

assatt, Esq., of Altoona, has been l General Superintendent of the im- nts lately leased, by the Central, in cy.
the tonsorial knight, on Hill street, received a supply of tip top sponges, e furnishes to his customers at cost age.
indows of our grocery men are be- o wear a Holiday appearance. For place to buy Holiday gifts, consult ons of the Journal.
econd and third floors of the United otel, at Hollidaysburg, were destroyed a Wednesday night of last week. The nated from a defective flue.
sgiving day was pretty generally ob this place, the majority of business ing closed. Rev. Plannett preached priate sermon in the M. E. Church.
e authorized to say that there are any of our leases to be had in the neigh- of Bedford. The report that they are e hands of speculators is a mistake.
iscovery of lead, in Bedford county, with such a flourish of trumpets, we itably informed, is a mere flash in the don't amount to anything better than

was no preaching in the M. E. Church, lace, on Sunday last, Rev. Foster, the ing absent for the purpose of assist- he dedication of the new church, at n.
e booking the names of new subscri- ly, and there is still room for more. l send you the Journal for a whole the small sum of $2. Who's the next r?

Allentown *Democrat* is of the opinion here is any difference between a man scribes for a paper, which he never to pay for, and a thief, the difference be credited to the latter. Our senti- n a dot.

The Fare on the Broad Top, between Huntingdon and Bedford, will be reduced, in a few days, to $2 00. The fare will be 30 or 35 cents to Bloody Run from Bedford. Will the *Press* stick a pin just here?

The Bedford Council should see that the Odd Fellows pave their side walk, leading to the railroad, and the railroad company should put down a board walk, from the north end of the bridge, to the depot.

At the last term of the Westmoreland county court, the widow of Peter Stouffer, of Mount Pleasant, recovered $2,070 damages for the killing of her husband by a township bridge breaking down. Supervisors should make a note of this.

Scan the advertising columns of the Journal if you would discover the live business men of our town. The man who has not the good sense to keep his name and the kind and quality of his goods before the public is behind the times.

A brakeman, on a freight train, on Broad Top, was seated on the rear end of a car, at Hopewell, one day last week, his attention attracted by some boys, when he experienced a smarting sensation in one of his fingers, and on looking at it he found it cut square off. A boy was standing striking the passing cars with a hatchet, and he "did it with his little axe."

Cool, *very* cool—For a loafer to enter your *private* sanctum, pick out the latest exchanges, cock his feet upon your table, and read for an hour, and when through with your papers, go to your *private* book case and select therefrom whatever suits his fancy, as though he were "chief cook and bottle-washer" of the establishment. Job, surely, was no printer, else his patience would not have been so enduring.

An exchange makes the following broad-sword wipe at his delinquent subscribers: "A man may borrow money, steal from a widow, discount his own whiskey bill, or "nip" a prayer book from a dying heathen, and still have some chance of pardon; but when he swindles a poor printer out of his bill, we think the devil has such a firm grip on the seat of his pantaloons that repentance and forgiveness are out of the question.

Sabbath School Institutes.—A meeting of the Sabbath School workers, composed of teachers and delegates from the schools of Morris and Porter townships, and Alexandria borough, convened, pursuant to previous notice, in the Methodist Church, at Alexandria, on Tuesday morning of last week, at 10 o'clock. After a half hour spent in devotional exercises, the meeting was organized by the appointment of Rev. J. Kistler, of Water-street, as President, Revs. J. C. Barr, and J. A. Peters, of Alexandria, Vice Presidents, and S. L. Neff and C. P. Hatfield, Secretaries.

On motion of John Porter, Esq., visitors and representatives from other schools were invited to participate in the exercises.

D. Hare, Esq., Rev. J. A. Peters, Rev. J. W. Plannett, of Huntingdon, Rev. J. C. Barr and Dr. M. B. Brenneman, of Waterstreet, were appointed a committee to report a programme of exercises.

The remainder of the session was principally occupied in hearing reports from the different schools represented, from which it appeared that eleven schools were or had been, during a portion of the year, in operation, in the district embraced within the limits of the convention, with an aggregate attendance of about 600 children, a majority of which schools were reported as in a prosperous condition, with a gradually increasing attendance and interest. Of this number the borough of Alexandria reported three schools, the German Reformed, Methodist and Presbyterian, all in active operation throughout the year, and with an aggregate attendance of 375 scholars.

In the afternoon, after a short season spent in devotional exercises, the subject of teaching infant classes, in pursuance of the report of the business committee, was opened by J. D. Wood, in an address of ten minutes, which was followed by Messrs. Plannett, Barr and M'Elroy.

The subject of Teachers' meetings was opened by John Porter, Esq., followed by Hare, Wood, Plannett and Barr.

"The Relations of the Sunday School to the Church," was opened by Dr. G. W. Hewitt, who was followed by Messrs. M'Divitt, Hare, Peters, and the Chairman.

The question, "Should the doctrine of the church be taught in the Sabbath Schools" was opened by R. M'Divitt, of Huntingdon, in the negative, followed by Messrs. Plannett and Peters, in the affirmative.

The exercises were interspersed by music, both vocal and instrumental, furnished by the children of the Methodist Sabbath School, which formed a most pleasing accompaniment and added much to the interest of the occasion.

The first half hour of the evening session was occupied in addresses to the children by Rev. J. Kistler, and Rev. J. J. Kerr, of Huntingdon, which were interesting and instructive, and were listened to with the greatest attention, as well by the juveniles as the adult portion of the audience.

The subject of the preparation necessary for the Sabbath School teacher, was opened by James M'Elroy, Esq., who was followed by Rev. Mr. Kerr, J. D. Woods, D. Hare, Esq., and Rev. Mr. Barr.

The subject of Temperance in the schools, was opened by D. Hare, Esq., and very forcibly presented by J. A. Whittaker, Dr. G. W. Hewitt, and Rev. J. J. Kerr, all of whom followed in brief addresses.

The remainder of the session was principally occupied in answering questions, concerning the practical workings of the Sabbath School, a large number of which were propounded, and assigned to different members of the Institute for solution.

Rev. J. J. Kerr addressed the Convention briefly in behalf of the *Herald of Truth*, a neat, interesting, and highly meritorious Sabbath School periodical, published in Huntingdon.

The committee appointed for that purpose, through their Chairman, Rev. J. C. Barr, reported a constitution, which was adopted, and the time and place for the next meeting of the Institute was fixed for the second Tuesday in May next, at Alexandria.

Resolutions were offered and adopted, tendering the thanks of the Institute to the Methodist congregation, of Alexandria, for the use of their church, and to the juvenile choir whose presence and music had formed such an interesting portion of the exercises.

The following resolution was also offered by Rev. J. C. Barr, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Institute commend to the attention of the Sabbath Schools, in our connection, the "*Herald of Truth*," a Sabbath School paper published in Huntingdon.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President, Rev. J. Kistler; Vice Presidents, Rev. J. C. Barr and Rev. J. A. Peters; Secretary, Dr. G. W. Hewitt; Treasurer, S. L. Neff; Executive Committee, J. D. Wood, Samuel Patterson, and Geo. Estep.

The attendance was good and the exercises interesting throughout. The evening exercises were attended by a large crowd of spectators and listened to with the most respectful attention. The most ample accommodations were provided by the citizens of Alexandria for all in attendance, and all were alike welcomed with that warm-hearted hospitality which characterizes the good people of this staid and moral old village. All appeared to express themselves as highly pleased and delighted, and the Sabbath School cause, in this locality, is undoubtedly on the advance.

Holiday presents, by the thousands, at D. S. Africa's variety store. Call and see, and satisfy yourselves that D. S. Africa's variety store is a museum of wonders.*

Avoiding the Stonerstown Bridge and Other Trestle Work on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad.—While the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad was a mere lateral road, a feeder of the Pennsylvania Central, without any southern connection, the high trestles and the Stonerstown bridge, ninety seven feet above water level, were the theme of mere local objection, but the extension of this road, by what is called the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad, to the Cumberland and Pennsylvania and the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroads, make it a matter of more general interest, and already the Broad Top people are preparing to adapt themselves to the new order of things. Surveys are being made, or are about to be made, with a view to avoid all the high trestles and lower the bridge between Fisher's Summit and Saxton.

Three routes, we suppose, suggest themselves. The first, which will be in the interest of the people of Saxton, will leave the present route at a point south of Fisher's Summit, inclining to the west side of the ravine, now followed by the old route, to a point a few rods from opposite the Stonerstown bridge, where it will cross over the ravine and pass under the north end of the bridge and follow down the north bank of the river, in the neighborhood of a mile, then cross it at an elevation of twenty five or thirty feet, then follow up the south bank of the river to strike the south end of the bridge and then continue the present line, thus making a complete horse-shoe and increasing the distance about two miles.

The second route will be to cross the river directly, at an elevation of perhaps thirty or thirty-five feet, from where the above stated line will curve under the north end of the bridge, and strike Stonerstown and pass up the south side of the ravine, opposite Saxton, to a point on the present route, just beyond that place. This, we think, the less feasible route. However, we do not pretend to understand engineering, and only judge with an unskilled eye.

The third and last route is to keep up the north side of the river, from where the projected line, above stated, reaches the point opposite the north end of the bridge, to a point between George Rhoads' mill and Stonerstown, and then cross over to the south side and follow the river until it reaches the present location. *This, in our humble judgment, is the only practicable route.* It will save two and a half miles of distance, (and this is everything in building railroads,) and save a hundred thousand dollars, at least, in construction. It will interfere very little with the line up Shoup's Run, as it will require no additional building of road to make the connection with the new location, save some additional siding, nor will the shops have to be removed; nothing but the station-house, and perhaps the water-tank. Of course this would be ruinous to some portions of Saxton, unless manufactories were started there, but it would be the making of the road.

After making provision for the above, it will be necessary to fill up Norris and Rough and Rea'y trestles, between Cove Station and Coffee Run, and the numerous small trestles on the old Bedford road, and the Broad Top will be as substantial a road as any road in the State, and have as fair prospects. Mr. McKillips, to whom its present prosperity is attributable, has been ballasting miles of it, during the last year, with cinder from the furnaces at Riddlesburg, thus making it solid and smooth.

Just received, at D. S. Africa's variety store, a fine lot of choice Raisins, Figs, Cranberries, etc., at low prices.*

Harsh and Inappropriate Names.—The immortal bard of Avon wrote,

"What's in a name? that which we call a rose,
By any other name would smell as sweet."

This is very sentimental and may be very true, when applied to flowers and individuals, but there is nothing so harsh as a grating, meaningless name, when applied to a city, or town, or even a station on a railroad. Shakespeare wrote before the age of railroads, or he might not have perpetrated the above flattery on the name of Montague. We have not a particle of doubt, if the great poetical genius had been passing over the Broad Top railroad, and heard the brakeman, in a strained and unequal voice, shouting "Coffee Run!" then, before his nerves had fully recovered, to hear him again, pipe, clearer than ever, "Piper's Run!" and after thanking his stars that he had survived even this, to hear that indominable individual, in a most savagerous manner, shouting, at the top of his voice, "Bloody Run!" that it would have thrown him into convulsions, only to recover sufficiently to let them know that he had *run* mad, and in case reason ever asserted her sway, we are sure, that, like Peter of old, he would swear that he never knew the above quotation. But, laying all jokes aside, were there ever three such discordant names on one route before? Just roll them off your tongue for five minutes and imagine you have heard them for the first time. Coffee Run! Piper's Run!! Bloody Run!!! "Oh, ye gods and little fishes!" And then imagine the Coffee Runners! then the Piper's Runners! and, then, last and more dulcet than all the rest, Bloody Runners! Jewhilickens! was there ever such poetry and sweetness crowded into so small a compass? Many times, as we have gone over this road, with strangers, visitors to the springs, have we heard them make all manner of contemptuous and mortifying remarks upon these harsh and meaningless names, and especially upon Bloody Run.

Why can not some appropriate and musical names be found for these places? Certainly all the beautiful names are not exhausted. Could not "Coffee Run" be called "Wattson," in honor of the late President of the Broad Top railroad? "Piper's Run" called "Russell," in honor of Hon. S. L. Russell the late President of the Bedford railroad, under whose auspices it was built? and "Bloody Run" called "Juniata city," (from the river), or "Dallas city," (from Mount Dallas)?

We simply throw out these suggestions, without wishing to be considered an intermeddler, but for the sake of all that is pleasant and musical to the ear, we hope that something less harsh and more expressive will be adopted. "O, for some other name!"

Africa, at the variety store, No. 423, Hill street, in the diamond, is receiving, almost daily, large lots of fine candies, which are put up in one pound boxes, or smaller lots, to suit customers.*

County Officers.—Sheriff Houck has been inducted into office and taken up his quarters in the "Stone House." He has appointed J. Sylvanus Blair, Esq., as his counsel, and Geo. W. Johnston as his deputy.

Jonathan Evans, Esq., our new Commissioner, has assumed the duties of his office, Simeon Wright, Esq., retiring. The Board is now composed of Messrs. Geo. Jackson, Abram Miller, and Jonathan Evans.

Harry Richardson, the newly elected Poor Director, has assumed his position in the Board, which is now composed of Messrs. James Smith, John P. Steward, and Harry Richardson. John Miller, Esq., retires.

The newly elected officers are all well qualified for their several positions, and the affairs of the county will no doubt be safe in their hands.

Lieut. Kenyon, our new Treasurer, assumes the duties of his office on the first of January next.

The retiring officers have discharged their duties with fidelity, and are entitled to the thanks of the people for the manner in which they have taken care of the public interest. "Well done good and faithful servants."

As a dressing, *Nature's Hair Restorative* goes ahead of any in the market. See advertisement, [dec6-2t.

Huntingdon's Progress—*The Improvements of 1871.*—We are indebted to the *Monitor* for the following summary: As the season of the year is further advanced than usual we have made our annual canvass of the borough's improvement during the present year, and, although the figures show a decrease in the number of residences and other improvements, yet they demonstrate the fact that despite the hard times as a community we are still in the high road of prosperity. We have this year confined our inquiries to such improvements only as have made marked difference in the appearance of our borough, and have passed unnoticed many residences and buildings which have been beautified by the application of paint, new porticos, fences and other minor abetterments, all of which have added to the comfort and pleasure of our people.

In our canvass this year we report as built all houses that were finished from the foundations the present summer as well as those not yet finished but intended to be completed before the advent of 1872. We simply report the names of the owners and the kind of houses built, without other comment than is necessary to convey an idea of their appearance.

Should we have overlooked any new buildings or improvements we hope those who know of them will inform us of the fact that we may make a note of them next week.

Allegheny Street.

Several new buildings and improvements by Penna. R. R. Company about their depot.

Jos. Watson an elegant three story brick, a model of mechanical skill.

Adam Smearmund improvements on the "Steel" property recently purchased by him.

C. H. Miller & Co., extensive improvements in tannery and a large two story frame building.

Hill Street.

Hon. R. Milton Speer, large two story brick back building, with basement, and front house remodelled and improved.

C. C. North, two story frame remodelled, and improved.

W. B. Zeigler, three story brick with Mansard roof, press brick front and marble trimmings.

Dr. J. McCulloch two-story brick office and residence remodelled and improved.

H. G. Fisher, large three-story brick with Mansard roof, press brick front, marble trimmings and foundation face.

Washington Street.

Frank Garlock, two story brick residence.

Jas. Boring, remodelled and improved, residence.

Mifflin Street.

J. E. Smucker, large two story brick residence.

David Miller, weather boarded two-story log residence.

Saml. G. Whittaker, foundation laid for a large two-story brick to be finished this year.

Wm. Williams, addition to marble yard house.

D. Mingle, two-story double brick house.

Moore Street.

Robbert Lot, two-story frame residence.

Oneida twp.—adjoining borough.

Milton S. Lytle, large two-story brick gothic residence.

Lawrence Trymer, two-story frame with brick basement, commenced in 1870.

second street.

Porter Pope, two-story frame residence.

church street.

Andrew McCoy, two-story brick residence.
Thos. Strickler, two-story brick residence.
Wm. Kennedy, two-stry brick residence.

fourth street.

B. X. Blair finished his two-story brick cottage, commenced last year.
John Bazzard, two-story frame residence.
Nicholas Decker, two-story frame residence.

fifth street.

Geo. Port, three story brick residence with store room on first floor.
Presbyterian Church, large brick church, building one-story high, with tower 156 feet high, gothic architecture—the largest church building in the county and a grand improvement to our borough.
Robert Coulter, two story frame house.
James Decker, two story frame house.
Luke Reilly, 2 two story frame houses.
James Fox, two-story frame house.
John Smith, two story frame house.
Mrs. Gilbert, two-story frame house.
Mrs. Mary Dopp, two story frame house.
Mr. Crothers, two-story frame house.
E. C. Summers, large and elegant three story frame.

seventh street.

Mrs. M. Murray, two-story frame house.
Jos. March, two story brick residence with stable and outbuildings, finished this year.
Henry Strouse, two-story brick residence.
D. A. Thompson, two-story frame house.
Robert E. Thompson, two story frame residence.
J. C. Smiley, two story frame residence.
Levi Graham, two-story brick.

WEST HUNTINGDON.

hill street.

Abraham Baker, two-story frame
——— Hamilton, two story brick.

washington street.

J. Oaks, two-story frame house.
John Potter, two story brick building.
A. Irvin, two story brick residence.
H. L. Atkinson, two-story brick.
A. Elliott two-story brick.
A. W. Swoope, two-story brick.
L. Hefright two-story frame.
— Fouse, two-story frame.
W. K. Burchinell, two-story brick, with mansard roof.
A. Campbell, two-story frame.
Dr. R. A. Miller, two-story brick.
Mrs. C. Miller, two story frame.
James Glenny, two-story frame.
John Williams, two-story frame.
— Watson, two-story frame.
Jos. Shoemaker, two-story frame.
Rev. J. J. Kerr, two-story brick, finished 1871.
H. McCarthy, two-story brick, finished '71.
— Snyder, double two story brick finished 1871.
A. W. Leonard, two-story frame, finished 1871.
Chas. Cavender, two story frame back building.
N. B. Heim, frame carpenter shop.
J. Horton, two-story log frame.
Cyrus Couch, two-story frame.
W. Heifner, two-story frame.
— Leedick, two-story frame.
Dr. Forest, two story brick.
P. McLaughlin, two-story frame.
J. White, two-story frame.
J. Reichner, two story frame.
— Kennedy, two-story frame.

moore street.

G. L. S. Baker, two story frame.
J. Vanzant, two-story frame.
Michael Decker, two story frame.
Saml. Shoemaker, double two-story frame.
—Heck, two story brick.
—Fleck, two story frame.

eleventh street.

J. Green, two-story log frame.

PORTSTOWN.

Henry & Co., a large grain house of 8,000 bushels capacity, addition to steam flouring mill.

Mrs. Jane Coulter, remodelled and improved residence.

Anderson Cozzens remodelled and improved residence.

Thos. Westbrook, frame stable.

recapitulation.

No. of residences built during 1871	70
No. of residences remodelled during 1871	9
No. of residences finished in 1871	6
No. of other buildings erected in 1871	4
Total,	89

In addition to the above improvements must be added the substantial and elegant work done upon our streets by the Borough authorities; the extension of the Gas Company's pipes, the re-naming of our streets, numbering of houses, &c. Nor should it be forgotten that during the present year our people have emphatically declared through the ballot box, their preference for a Burgess and Councilmen who would labor for the improvement of the borough and to place her on equal footing with her sister towns. These Councilmen will doubtless make good their pledges to the people by erecting the proposed illuminated town clock during the present year, and thus demonstrate their patrotism, local pride and faithfulness to the interests confided in them.

We have just cause to be proud of our borough's progress during 1871, and reason to hope that during 1872 her advancement will be far greater than any of the years that have preceded it.

Night School.—A night school is about being opened in this place, by Prof. Atkinson, in the room occupied by the High School. Prof. Atkinson is a teacher of ability and experience, and we hope to see this enterprize a grand success. For particulars call on Prof. Atkinson.

Just received, at C. M. Africa's, the largest stock of candies and toys ever brought to Huntingdon,

Literary Notices.—The Pennsylvania School Journal, for December, is already upon our table. It is a valuable number, one of the best yet issued under the new management. The leading articles are, "Drawing in the Public Schools of Massachusetts: A lesson for Pennsylvania;" "The New President of Yale;" "Rule Work," "Instruction of Teachers"—from the Report of the Philadelphia Committee; "The Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania;" "How Schoolmasters are made in Germany;" "Humane Education;" and a very interesting paper from the *Irish Teachers' Journal*, on "The Teaching of Geography." It contains also, full Editorial and Official Departments, Book Notices, and some four closely-printed pages of Miscellaneous Items. Do you read an educational journal? If you are a Teacher or Director, here is what you need. This number of itself should be worth the year's subscription to any energetic teachers. Subscription price, $1,50; to clubs of five or more, $1,25. The Publishers propose to bring it out in a new dress of type with the January issue, so that now is a good month to subscribe. Address J. P. Wickersham & Co., Lancaster, Pa.

"The Aldine" for January, 1872.—Much curiosity has been aroused to see this new "Champion of American Art," and the publishers, to gain a fruitful harvest by a timely gratification of this very natural feeling, have brought out the initial issue a month before the usual time.

The verdict, which they have been so long anxiously working for, must be favorable. The fulfillment is certainly up to the promise—which is saying a great deal.

Perhaps the first feature to attract the attention of old acquaintances is the change from green to buff in the color of the cover—hardly an improvement except so far as to prepare for the greater changes inside.

On investigation we find that the almost extragant excellence of last year's paper has been improved upon, the paper of this number being nearly one half heavier. The surface also seems better adapted to the rendering of those fine tints and delicate grays which the printers of The Aldine know how to render so exquisitely.

We also find that the advertisements have been restricted to the wrapper, and an additional sheet inserted, giving seven more pages to the paper—space well improved under the judicious care of the new poet editor.

As a first number the one now before us speaks well for the management of Mr. Stoddard, who will well merit all that has been conceded since the announcement of his assumption of the editorship.

Of the new American Art feature it is not too much to say, that the beginning is all that could be wished by the most enthusiastic *native*. The illustration on the first page, "Maud Muller," is one of the happiest instances that has ever come to our notice of the power of the pencil to reinforce the pen. The perfect harmony of ideas between the quoted lines of Whittier's best production and the delicate graceful figure of Miss Davis' delineation will be grateful indeed to all lovers of that poetry which is not confined to words. For the artist who, we understand, is a young lady of about twenty, we predict an enviable success in the path she has chosen—a path unvexed by questions of women's rights. The full page picture, from a design by Darley, "The Nooning," is in itself a prize: Henry Linton, the engraver, has produced, in relief, all the delicacy of a fine steel engraving, and the picture is wonderfully suggestive of the American Bank Note Company, for whose vignettes the very best work of this artist has been produced.

"A Tropic Forest," by Granville Perkins, engraved by Weights, is a grand grouping of the characteristics of South American forest scenery, and the rich verdure of tropical vegetation is given by both artist and engraver in a style that few would believe could be produced outside of Paris. Mr. Perkins has all the strength of Dore in this particular field, and has the merit of being much more natural; the page is certainly a vindication of our home talent, and must be accepted as high art in any country.

Two views of Venice—the frontipiece. "A Venetian Festival," in all the rich glow of firelight happily suggested by the very warm tint selected, and the dark melancholy "Bridge of Sighs, with not a living thing in sight—are remarkable for the strong contrast, marking two very distinct aspects of Venetian history.

The other pictures are very good, and we do not hesitate to pronounce this "new departure" a decided success from the start—an artistic gain for the periodical and a triumph of American taste and enterprise. The publishers should have the support of every public spirited citizen, and we hope our town will be well represented on the subscription books of The Aldine. Terms $5,00 per year. For circular and particulars address James Sutton & Co., 23 Liberty St., New York. For sale at Blair's Book Store.

The American Exchange and Review.—This valuable quarterly, for November, is before us and filled brim full of interesting matter. Its contents are: "The Correlation of Forces;" "The English Money Market;" "Individual Thought as a Corrective of Political Corruption;" "Dutch Cruising Three Hundred Years Ago;" "Austria-Hungary;" "Department of Mining and Metallurgy;" "Monetary Department;" "Insurance Department;" "Department of Railways and Transportation;" "Department of Patents, arts, and Science;" "Noting and Commenting."

New and Dangerous Greenbacks.—Peterson's *Counterfeit Detector* says that within a week past a number of exceedingly dangerous counterfeits have made their appearance. How large the number may be cannot be known, for the counterfeit is so nearly faultless that it is with the utmost difficulty that it can be distinguished from the genuine. The spurious bill is a twenty dollar greenback. The only weak point in the execution seems to be the central figure, which is a little too coarsely done. When presented in a package, however, this figure is not seen in rapid counting, it being hidden by the hand or the overlying bills. The other points of the bill are so excellent as to stand the test of the strongest light. We are told that two or three banks have been deceived by the bills. There has not been a more dangerous counterfeit put afloat. Business men, bank tellers, railroad ticket agents and others, would do well to keep a sharp lookout for these bill.

If you want bargains, call at the one price store, No. 420, next door to post office.

Fishing with Baskets, Etc.—The fish law passed by the late legislature has in some very stringent provisions against fishing baskets, eel weirs, etc., in the Susquehanna, Juniata and other streams. It makes it imperative on the Sheriff of the county having jurisdiction of streams, wherever he shall discover or be informed of the existence of such contrivances for the catching of fish, after giving ten days' notice in two newspapers of the county of such contrivance, to order the dismantling of the same, and if not done by the owner, he shall proceed with such good men around as are necessary and dismantle them. And if the Sheriff refuses to perform the duty after being informed of the existence of such nuisances, he will be liable on conviction in the county court to pay a fine of not less than $100, nor more than $1,000 for every such neglect of duty, one half of the fine to go to the informant, the balance to the school fund of the district.—*Ex.*

When buying christmas presents, don't forget C. M. Africa. He sells cheap.

Singular Death.—Mr. Henry Mellott, a citizen of Licking Creek Township, went out to hunt Rabbits, on Thursday morning, the 23d, and not returning at the expected time, the members of his family and others went in pursuit, and in the evening found him in a field near a fence—*dead*, and guarded by his two faithful dogs, they being the means of his early discovery answering to the calls of a brother of the deceased, and allowing no one but him to approach the dead man.

Mr. Mellott was unmarried, and above 40 years of age. From the appearance of the place, he sat down on a stone in an exhausted state, and death ensued.—*Fulton Republican.*

D. S. Africa has one of the largest and finest assortments of fine jewelry, suitable for holiday presents, in Huntingdon. Call and examine before you purchase elsewhere.*

Some enterprising livery man is wanted to run a "buss" about the town.—*Huntingdon (Pa.) Journal.*

That's so. The great Central Railroad passes through the ancient borough of Huntingdon and if a stranger stops at that depot, no "buss" or carriage is on hand to carry him up town. He has to walk and carry his own baggage, or hire some one to do it for him. Should some enterprising livery man start a "buss" line in the town, the people would think it about time to prepare their ascension robes.—*Urbanna (Ohio) Citizen.*

The Morrison House has changed proprietors, as we stated last week, our friend, W. W. Schibley, retiring, and Mr. Howard and Mr. Clover, (who takes the place of Mr. Schibley,) will continue the business. Every effort will be made to make the house a first-class hotel and worthy the patronage of the public. We wish the new firm abundant success in catering to the tastes of the traveling public.

For Sale.—A dwelling house and half lot of ground, situated on Mifflin street, in the borough of Huntingdon, numbered 209 in plan of said borough, is offered for sale. The house contains nine rooms, with gas, in all of them, and a well of good water at the door, with stable and carriage-house on rear of lot. For particulars apply at or address No. 111, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa. oct18-tf.

The name of Elias Howe
Is proclaimed by every tongue;
Bring laurels, and a wreath for his brow,
Who *invented* the blessing for old and young.

☞ For *genuine* Original Howe Sewing Machines improved, go to Brown's Carpet Store.

Brown manufactures and sells choicest styles of home-made *Rag Carpets*. Go to his Carpet Store. [nov.29.2w

Alaska Furs, Canada Furs, American Furs, at prices to suit all, and manufactured expressly for our sales. Fisher & Sons. n16.4t

Robt. U. Jacob, wholesale and retail dealer in Anthracite and Barnet Broad Top Coal, 105, 4th street. [jun. 21.

Buffalo Robes, Fancy Robes, Lap Robes, at Fisher & Sons. [n16.4t

Furs, Robes, Robes, Furs, Robes, at Fisher & Sons. [n15.4t

Look out for Patton's Prize Rebus.

Window Glass and Putty at Patton's. March 22, tf.

One lot, 50 feet front, and two lots, 30 feet front, situated in Mifflin street, West Huntingdon, between 10th and 11th streets, for sale, apply to Robt. U. Jacob, 105 Fourth street Huntingdon, Pa. june21

One good second hand buggy, suitable for one or two horses, for sale, at a bargain, only $100 at the Huntingdon Livery Stables, A. B. Flood, Manager. [jun. 21.

Two good second hand buggies, 1 trotting buggy, 1 sulky, 1 new spring wagon, and several sets of good second hand harness, also 1 two seated carriage for sale at the Huntingdon Livery Stable. Call and examine. jun21.

Hay, Corn and Oats wanted, highest market price paid at the Huntingdon Livery Stables. A. B. Flood, Manager. [jun 21

Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad—*Report of Coal Shipped:* TONS.

For the week ending Dec. 2, 1871	63,28
Same date last year	60,68
Increase for week	260
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1871	298,990
Same date last year	287,475
Increase for year 1871	11,515

For the best qualities of all kinds of coal go to 105, 4th street. [jun. 21.

Burlington.—Leaving the East and arriving at Chicago or Indianapolis, how shall we reach the West? The best Line is acknowledged to be the C. B. & Q., joined together with the B. & M. Railroad by the Iron Bridge at Burlington, and called the Burlington Route.

The main line of the Route running to Omaha, connects with the great Pacific Roads, and forms to-day the leading route to California. The Middle Branch, entering Nebraska at Plattsmouth, passes through Lincoln, the State Capital, and will this year be finished to Fort Kearney, forming the shortest route across the Continent by over 100 miles.

Another branch of the B. M., diverging at Red Oak, falls into a line running down the Missouri through St. Joe to Kansas City, and all Kansas. Passengers by this route to Kansas, see Illinois, Southern Iowa, and Missouri, and, by a slight divergence, can see Nebraska also.

Lovers of fine views should remember the Burlington Route, for its towns "high gleaming from afar"—its tree-fringed streams—its rough bluffs and quarries—its corn oceans stretching over the prairies further than eye can reach.

Land-buyers will be sure to remember it, for they have friends among the two thousand who have already bought farms from Geo. S. Harris, the Land Comissioner of the B. & M. R. R. at Burlington, Iowa, or among the four thousand home-steaders and pre-emptors who last year filed claims in the Lincoln land office, where "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm."

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the Journal by Henry & Co.

Huntingdon Pa., Dec. 5, 1871.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Butter	$ 25	$ 30
Coffee, O. G. Java	26	28
" Maricabo	21@24	23@28
" Rio, choice	21@22	23
" Rio, good	19@20	21
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		26
" Rio, good, "		20
Eggs		25
Flour, white wheat		7 50
" red wheat	675 to	7 00
Wheat, wet bush		1 35
" red, "		1 30
Rye		85
Corn	Old 75,	New 60
Oats		45
Molasses, Port Rico		60
" New Orleans		1 00
Sugar, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	16
" A	14½ 7 lbs for	1 45
" extra C	13½ 7 lbs for	95
" yellow C	12 7 lbs for	85
" brown	12 7 lbs for	75
Tea, Young Hyson	55@1 25	1 30
" Gunpowder, fine	85@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 15@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	85@90	1 00
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 30	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	70
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
Syrup, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal	1 35	1 50
" diamond drips	95	1 10
" extra gold drip	80	90
" bee hive	70	75
" best baking	55	68
Raisins, layers	3 50	25
" valencia	16	18
" mats	16	20
Prunes	13	15
Currants	12	15
Rice	10	12
Starch	8½	10
Soap	8½	10
Sal oda	4½	5
Buckets, two hoops		22
" three hoops		25
Peanuts, roasted, per bushel	3 50	per qt. 20
Essence Coffee, per gross	4 25	per box 5
Cheese, Goshen	17	20
Canned Peaches, 3 lb cans	4 50	40
" " 2 lb cans	3 50	30
" Tomatoes, 3 lb cans	2 75	25
" " 2 lb cans	2 00	18
" Egg Plum, 2 lb cans	4 50	40
" Green Gages, "	4 50	40

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Farmers' Affairs.

During the winter every implement and machine that will be required next spring and summer should be overhauled and repaired. Examine the plows, and if they have been neglected and are rusty, wash off all the dirt, and then apply, with a swab fastened on the end of a stick, a mixture of one part of sulphuric acid and two parts of water. Rub the moldboard and other parts that are rusty with this liquid, until the rust is all removed; then wash it off and rub it dry. Then smear it over with crude petroleum or some other cheap oil. Next spring you will be saved from the loss and annoyance of clogging. Every farmer should buy a barrel of petroleum, and use it freely on all his wagons, machines, &c. It will keep the iron from rusting and the wood from decaying, and in cold weather it is a useful lubricating oil. It is well to keep on hand several sizes of carriage bolts. With these, a brace and set of bits, nearly all the ordinary fractures can be repaired. It is a great convenience, also, to have a vise, and to keep on hand an assortment of uncut nuts, with tools for making the thread on them and also on the bolts. All these can be obtained at a hardware store, and a farmer who buys them will never regret it. Whatever blacksmithing is to be done should be attended to now. If the farmer would go over all the implements, machinery, wagons, hay rakes, tools, &c., paint them, oil and tighten the bolts, and see that everything is strong and in good order, it would more than pay in saving future expenses, and would save trouble and much precious time next spring and summer. The winter is also the time to make whiffle-trees and three-horse eveners, if wanted; and it is always well to have an extra set of these on hand.

Size of Nails.

The following table will show any one at a glance the length of the various sizes and the number of nails in a pound. They are rated "3-penny" up to "20-penny." The first column gives the number, the second the length in inches, and third the number per pound—that is:

3-penny,	1 inch,	557 nails per pound
4-penny,	1¼ inch,	354 "
5-penny,	1¾ inch,	232 "
6-penny,	2 inch,	167 "
7-penny,	2¼ inch,	141 "
8-penny,	2½ inch,	101 "
10-penny,	2¾ inch,	68 "
12-penny,	3 inch,	54 "
20-penny,	3½ inch,	34 "
Spikes,	4 inch,	16 "
Spikes,	4½ inch,	12 "
Spikes,	5 inch,	10 "
Spikes,	6 inch,	7 "
Spikes,	7 inch,	6 "

From this table an estimate of quantity, and suitable size for any job of work, can be easily made.

The Cheapest Grain for Chickens.

Now that the chickens raised the past season have attained the hungry age and the frosts have somewhat diminished insect forage, the quantity of grain that will be disposed of by a large flock of young fowls is astonishing. The question arises, what is the cheapest food and the best, all things considered, that can be bought? The reply is Indian corn. Give it cooked and raw, whole, ground fine, and ground coarse, for the sake of change. It is the cheapest thing that can be bought, generally speaking, the amount of nutriment contained in it considered. But to give nothing but corn would be a mistake. It should predominate for economy's sake, but oats, buckwheat, wheat screenings, boiled potatoes, scraps from the table, and as many other things as posible, should be added to the bill of fare.

Mince Pie.

Boil five pounds of lean and juicy beef, until tender, and while boiling, keep closely covered; when cool, chop very fine. Chop well, three pounds of nice beef suet; seed three pounds of raisins and chop; three pound of well washed and dried currants; two pounds of citron cut into thin slices; grate the rind of six fresh lemons; two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon; four good-sized nutmegs grated; one teaspoonful of ground white ginger; one teaspoonful of salt; chop finely four good-sized pippins; mix these well together, and if necessary use more apples; put in a stone pot; cover it with good French brandy and wine; this must be kept in a cool place, and improves by keeping; a little good cider is quite an improvement, added just before it is baked.

POULTRY HOUSES.—A correspondent recommends earth floors for poultry houses, and the digging into the ground two or three feet to make them warm. This plan might work well in very dry situations, but I have a house in which the same result is attained in a better way. Instead of digging into the ground two or three feet, I build my hen house on a knoll, lay a basement wall four feet high, and put a bank of earth round the outside as high as the wall, and three feet thick on the top. This bank is sodded over. The house above the wall is framed in the ordinary way, and covered with matched boards, and sided on the outside. There are large windows fronting the south. Having plenty of muck, I keep a layer of that, well dried on the bottom of the house, stirring it with a fork every day or two.—It is renewed two or three times a year, and keeps the house fresh and clean.—My fowls are healthy, and lay abundantly in the winter. I think it would pay to plant a thick screen of evergreens to shelter the poultry house or yard.—*Cor. of American Farmer.*

FARMERS, HOW IS THIS?—If we are to judge of the experience and opinions of correspondents, the days of the reaping machines and grain drills are approaching an inglorious end. A correspondent in Indiana, an observing and intelligent man, boldly avows his preference of the grain cradle over the machine reapers. And Mr. Carter, the very competent Superintendent of the Eastern Experimental Farm of Pennsylvania, publishes in our columns the result of this season's trial in drilling in, plowing in, and harrowing in wheat, which is so decidedly in favor of harrowing in the seed as to excite the surprise of all. His statement which we reprint, as it may not be remembered, is as follows, the result being given in weight of straw and the quantity of seed:

Drilling in produced 112 pounds in the sheaf, and 15½ quarts of seed, plowed in produced 118 pounds in the sheaf, and, 17⅝ quarts of seed; harrowed in produced 140 pounds in the sheaf and 22¼ quarts of seed.—*Exchange.*

Miscellaneous.

THE
"INQUIRER" BOOK BINDERY
BEDFORD, PA.
LUTZ & JORDAN, Proprietors

All kinds of binding done on short notice and at reasonable rates. Old books rebound and made a good as new. Albums repaired etc.

INTERESTING TO EVERYBODY.

Magazines.

The American Agriculturist, Harpers' Magazine, The Galaxy, Lippincott, Atlantic Monthly, Scribner's Monthly, Godey's Lady's Book, Demorest Ladie's Repository, Peters Musical Magazines, Church Magazines, and all other Magazines bound up in handsome volumes at the very lowest figures.

Papers.

Harper's Weekly, Harper's Bazar, Hearth and Home, The New York Ledger, Weekly, Saturday Night, Sunday School and Church Papers, and all other papers bound into volumes on shortest notice.

Music.

Sheet Music and Musical Monthlies put up in handsome volumes which make an ornament to the

PARLOR AND CENTER TABLE.

What young lady hasn't enough music on hand to make a nice volume.

NOW IS THE TIME

To have your binding done. Gather up your music, papers and Magazines. Bring in your broken backed books and albums, and leave them at the residence of

REV. W. B. WAGNER, No. 622 Church St., near 7th St., Huntingdon, Pa.,

Who is our agent, and he will forward them to us, and we will put them in any

STYLE OF BINDING

You wish, and return them to our agent, who will deliver them without any trouble or inconvenience to you.

Rates, &c., can be seen with the Agent. Terms cash on delivery. august2–3m.

1871. 1871

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING,

FOR

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

JUST RECEIVED AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material and made in the best workmanlike manner, call s H. ROMAN'S, opposite the Franklin House, in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. apr 26, '71.

TOWN LOTS
In West Huntingdon for Sale.

Buy Lots From First Hands at

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Purchasers desiring to build, can have very liberal terms as to payments.
Now is the time to invest.
Apply to R. ALLISON MILLER.
Jan. 4, '71.

H. ROBLEY, *MERCHANT TAYLOR,*

Has removed to one door south of the Bee Hive, on Montgomery street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.
He has just received a full line of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, OVERCOATINGS,

and he solicits a call from the public, promising to make goods to order, in a workmanlike manner.

NEW STORE.

John Hagey has just returned from the city with a fine assortment of choice goods, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, SHOES, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

and a general variety of white and yellow

QUEENSWARE.

These goods have been carefully bought, in regular houses, and will be sold at reasonable prices, as he has advantages over others, his expenses being trifling.

Every artical usually found in a first-class store will be kept on hand.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage extended to him in the past, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store on Washington street.
Jan. 4, '71.

NEW STORE,

NEW GOODS,

and LOW PRICES.

AT 313 HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has opened a Variety Store at No. 313 *Hill* street, where all kinds of goods can be had as cheap as at any other establishment in the county. *His* line of

DRY-GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS, &C..

is complete, and will be sold at reasonable prices. *He* is agent for the Wilson Sewing Machine.
B. L. SILKNITTER.

MILLINERY STORE.

Mrs. Katy A. Silknitter, has opened a fashionable Millinery and Dress Making establishment at 313½ *Hill* street, and respectfully asks a share of public patronage.

Work will be done in the best style, and satisfaction guaranteed. All kinds of Patterns for sale cheap. She is in receipt of all the latest styles and is prepared to execute all kinds of work in her line in a style that cannot fail to please the most fastidious. Call and examine.
May 24, 1871.

WM. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.

HEADSTONES, &C.,

HUNTINGDON, PA

PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

FARMERS, READ THIS!
PERFECTION AT LAST!

Every farmer wants the Myers Separating Attachment for attaching to the common Thresher in place of the Shaker. It cleans all kinds of grain ready for the market. No extra hands required to run it. Can be attached to any common Thresher without moving it from the barn. Satisfaction guaranteed or on sale. Price $100 and $110. Six horse tripple, geared horse powers, thresher and separator, belt, or geared $280 and $290. For parliculars, address
THOMAS W. MONTGOERY, Agt.,
oct4-2m Neff's Mills, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

FOR

PLAIN PRINTING,

FANCY PRINTING,

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

New Advertisements.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS
March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG. }

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the
WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

CASH paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store. Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

BENJAMIN JACOBS,

Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
January 4, 1871.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

Contains no Lac Sulphur—No Sugar of Lead—No Litharge—No Nitrate of Silver, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN, and EFFICIENT,—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents headaches, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. *As a Dressing for the Hair it is the best article in the market.*

DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTOR BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for NATURA'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take no other.

☞ Send two three cent stamps to Proctor Brothers for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500.00 to any person. [my.1071-yr.
For sale by JOHN READ, Huntingdon.

W. H. WOODS, W. B. LEAS, JAMES NORTH,
R. MILTON SPEER, DAVID BARRICK.

THE UNION BANK OF HUNTINGDON,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
CAPITAL, PAID UP $100,000,

Solicits accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. A liberal Interest allowed on time Deposits. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission.

Collections made on all points. Drafts on all parts of Europe supplied at the usual rates.

Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the same in return, with interest. The partners are individually liable to the extent of their whole property for all deposits.

C. C. NORTH, Cashier.
January 4, 1871.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Huntingdon, Pa.

The attention of Merchants is called to our

Mens' Farming Balmoral Plow Shoes.

Mens' Brogan Shoes.

Mens' Kip Boots.

Mens' all Calf Boots.

Women's and Misses' Calf Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

Women's and Misses' Tampico Goat, Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

All the Calf and Kip we work is Country Tanned, Slaughtered Stock, no Steam Tanned Stock used.

All goods put up in the most THOROUGH and SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.

All our own Stock and Work guaranteed.

For Terms, Prices, &c., address

THE KEYSTONE BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURING CO.,

oct4-1y. HUNTINGDON, PA.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Saturday, November 25th, 1871, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. ACCOM.	UP TRAINS. MAIL	STATIONS.	DOWN TRAINS. ACCOM.	DOWN TRAINS. MAIL
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 8 10	Huntingdon	AR 9 00	AR 4 38
5 47	8 29	Long Siding	8 49	4 29
6 00	8 34	Mcconnellstown	8 54	4 13
6 07	8 41	Pleasant Grove	8 27	4 06
6 20	8 53	Marklesburg	8 14	3 51
6 33	9 06	Coffee Run	8 02	3 26
6 54	9 14	Rough and Ready	7 53	3 28
6 54	9 28	Cove	7 38	3 13
7 00	9 33	Fishers Summit	7 33	3 08
7 33	10 00	Saxton	7 00	2 52
7 47	10 18	Riddlesburg	6 43	2 31
7 54	10 26	Hopewell	6 27	1 26
8 12	10 46	Pipers Run	6 20	2 08
8 32	11 06	Tatesville	6 00	1 48
8 47	11 20	Bloody Run	5 48	1 34
8 52	11 25	Mount Dallas	5 44	1 30
8 59	11 32	Ashcom's Mills	5 37	1 22
9 04	11 36	Lutzville	5 33	1 18
9 09	11 40	Hartley's Mills	5 29	1 14
9 16	11 47	Jamesons	5 22	1 07
AR 9 25	11 54	Bedford	LE 5 15	1 00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 29	LE 10 05	Saxton	AR 7 10	AR 2 45
7 35	10 20	Coalmont	6 55	2 20
7 49	10 25	Crawford	6 50	2 8
AR 7 59	AR 10 35	Dudley	LE 6 40	LE 2 15
		Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.
Huntingdon, Sept 21, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD: PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS	WESTWARD: PASSENGER	WESTWARD: MAIL	WESTWARD: MAIL TRAIN	STATIONS.	EASTWARD: ACCOMMODATION	EASTWARD: MAIL	EASTWARD: PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
4 56	6 12	11 14	10 41	N. Hamilton	10 01	4 09	.....
5 14	6 18	11 21	10 55	Mt. Union	9 53	3 55	.....
5 26	6 26	11 31	11 10	Mapleton	9 45	3 45	.....
5 29	6 33	11 37	11 26	Mill Creek	9 37	3 37	.....
5 35	6 45	11 55	11 50	Huntingdon	9 24	3 24	11 15
5 51	7 02	12 11	12 29	Petersburg	9 06	3 08	.....
6 03	7 10	12 21	12 42	Barree	8 58	3 00	.....
6 10	7 17	12 28	12 49	Spruce Creek	8 51	2 53	10 50
6 17	7 29	12 42	1 00	Birmingham	8 39	2 42	.....
6 32	7 35	12 50	1 08	Tyrone	8 32	2 35	10 34
6 41	7 45	1 01	1 21	Tipton	8 22	2 25	.....
6 50	7 56	1 07	1 30	Fostoria	8 18	2 21	.....
6 55	7 54	1 11	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 14	2 17	10 19
7 15	8 10	1 20	2 06	Altoona	7 55	2 00	10 05
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

All trains East and West, with the exception of the Pacific Express East, which is followed closely by the Harrisburg Accommodation, stop at Huntingdon.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 58 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 4 07 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 5 20 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 19 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 3 45 A. M.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 12 50 A M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 3 55 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 35 P. M.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after May 14th, trains will leave Harrisburg, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	ERIE MAIL.	HARRISBURG EXPRESS.	WILLIAMSPORT MAIL.	ERIE EXPRESS.
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Harrisburg, Leave	1 55	4 25	11 55	2 10
Williamsport, Arrive	6 25	8 40	4 00	6 55
Elmira, "	10 35			10 55
	A. M.			P. M.
Buffalo, "	6 25			1 15
Niagara Falls, "	10 00			10 20

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	ERIE EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	PACIFIC EXPRESS.	HARRISBURG EXPRESS.	MAIL.
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	6 35	8 00	11 15	2 35	1 25
Baltimore, arrive	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	6 10	6 00
	P. M.	12 20	2 40		
Washington, arrive	1 10	3 40	6 25	8 25	10 00

May 24, 1871. ALFRED R. FISKE, General Supt.

READING RAIL ROAD.
WINTER ARRANG
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.45, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.07 a. m., 5.42 and 9.35 p. m. respectively. Sleeping Cars accompany the 2.45 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.45, 9.00 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping Cars accompany the 9.00 p. m. train from New York without change

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.55 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.55 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.45 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.35, 10.40 a. m., and 4.00 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 9.20 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.2 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.45 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.30 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.2 a. m Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passes Reading at 7.35 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.2 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 7.00 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.15 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c. Returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.25 p. m., and Columbia at 8.15 a. m and 3.15 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.25, 9.05 a. m., 3.00 and 5.45 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.45, 8.10 a. m., 12.50 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad Trains leave Phoenixville at 9.10 a. m., 3.05 and 5.55 p. m.; returning, leave Byers at 6.50 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 4.20 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.15 and 6.30 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.15, 11.25 a. m. and 2.54 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.05 and 5.20 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.50 noon, and 5.15 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.45 a. m. and 2.00 p m; leave Allentown at 8.53 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m and 9.50 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 4.34 a. m. for New York, at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 150 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
nov.29,71.] Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3.15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A M.

D. D. ANGELL,
May 28, '71 Master of Transportation.

Miscellaneous.

H. S. M'CARTHY, | W. B. M'CARTHY, | J. A. POLLOCK

FRANKLIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

[*Lately Huntingdon Manufacturing Company.*]

Manufactures Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding, Scroll Work, Counters, Shelving, Wood Turnings, Hubbs, Spokes, Bent Work, Forks, Rakes, Brooms, Pick, and Hammer Handles, Furniture, &c. Our Machinery being of the very best quality and giving our entire attention to the business we are able to manufacture all of the above named articles, as well as many others, in the best style and always promptly.

All orders addressed to the FRANKLIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Huntingdon, Pa., will receive our immediate attention. Price list furnished when desired.
June 7, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE *CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,* is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dow's Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. March 15, tf.

LIME,

From the Kiln of George Taylor, Marklesburg, proven by chemical analysis to be of the best quality, constantly kept and for sale in any quantity, at the depot of the H. & B. T. Railroad.
Apply to Henry Leister, "Broad Top House."
Jan. 4, '71.

WANTED.—Wood choppers, at Greenwood Furnaces, Huntingdon county, to whom liberal wages will be paid. Address
GREENWOOD FURNACES,
nov1-3t Huntingdon County, Pa.

FOR ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING,

GO TO THE

"JOURNAL BUILDING."

New Advertisements.

GRAND DEPOT
FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS JUST OPENED A SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS THAT CAN'T BE BEAT IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

CALL AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
Jan. 4, '71.

LUKE REILLY.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES, CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

BEE HIVE!! BEE HIVE

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS IS

THE MOTTO OF THE

BEE HIVE GROCERY!

Montgomery St., near the Broad Top Depot,
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

N. B. CORBIN

Has just returned from the East with a large and varied assortment of articles usually found in a first-class Grocery, consisting in part of

SUGARS, TEA. COFFEE,
CRACKERS, MOLASSSES, CANDIES,
FRUITS, CHEESE,
TOBACCO SEGARS,

and everythin_ else to be found in an establishment of this kind.

SPICES
of all kinds, pure and fresh, such as

Cinnamon,	Cloves,
Allspice,	Peppers,
Mustard,	Ginger,

and all other articles usually kept in a first-class establishment.

BAKERY.

I intend to carry on my Bakery, and am at all times prepared to supply

BREAD, CAKES AND PIES.

reasonable prices. The following Fancy Cakes always on hand or baked to order:

Pound Cake.	Lady Cake,
Fruit "	Citron "
Marble "	Sponge "

Parties supplied with all kinds of cakes and confections at short notice and reasonable rates.

Family flour, of superior brand, always on hand, and for sale as cheap as the cheapest.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

In connection with my other business I have commenced the manufacture of Candies, and am prepared to supply country dealers with both FANCY and COMMON at as low rates as they can be purchased outside of the Eastern Cities. If you want to save money, Make your purchases at this establishment.

TOYS!! TOYS!! TOY ! TOYS

This department is complete and embraces everything in the Toy line from a Jumping Jack to an Elephant. I can sell Toys cheaper than any other house in the county, and all I ask is a visit from the public to substantiate the assertion.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage extended to me in the past, I will exert my best efforts to merit its continuance.
Huntingdon, Jan. 4, 1871.

W. K. RAHM'S

CONFECTIONERY AND GROCERY STORE,

(One door west of Josiah Cunningham's,)

Is now stocked with a choice assortment of all kinds of goods usally found in a store of this kind, consisting of

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, PEPPER, SALT, &C.

together with an endless variety of

CANDIES, TOYS, JEWELRY, NOTIONS, &c.

all of which will be sold as cheap as at any other store in Huntingdon.

A choice brand of Tobacco and Segars always on hand.

Pure Cider Vinegar on hand at all times.

I respectfully ask a share of public patronage, feeling confident that my prices will be satisfactory.

W. K. RHOM.
Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(West end of the Diamond)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner. GEO. SHAFFER.
Jan. 4, '71.

NEW GOODS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

at the new cheap store of

CONOVER & DECKER,

No. 625 Hill street.

Our stock consists in part of Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Wood, Willow, and Queensware, Bacon, Flour, Feed, Glass, Nails, and also a full line of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Our prices are as low as the lowest, and we respectfully ask a liberal share of public patronage. apr26ly.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

Having gone into business at this place I propose to sell my private residence at Bedford, Pennsylvania, at private sale.

It is unnecessary for me to give a description of it to those who are acquainted with it, and to those who have not seen it, and who desire to purchase a neat and complete residence I would say go and examine it. The house was entirely overhauled and renovated but a year or two ago. It is located upon a full lot of ground, 60 feet by 240, on East Pitt street, and the corner of an alley leading to the Steam Mill, which makes it one of the most public places in the town in a business point of view. The lot is under drained by numerous drains, and is second to none in the place. It has produced all the garden vegetables used by my family for years. In addition there is a flower garden and a considerable quantity of excellent fruit. There is a perpetual insurance upon the house.

Address me at Huntingdon or Bedford, Pa.
J. R. DURBORROW.
Huntingdon, Pa., May 31, 1871.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.
Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'

AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "
All Instruments warranted for five years.
Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,
E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.
January 4, 1871.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

The undersigned now offers to the public his entire stock of Plain and Fancy Furniture, consisting of

BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS,
WASH AND CANDLE STANDS,
CHAIRS, MATTRESSES,
Spring Bed Bottoms, and a great variety of
PARLOR & KITCHEN FURNITURE,

and Chamber suits of every price and description. Home-made work of the best workmanship offered t city prices. Several different kinds of Spring Bed bottoms constantly on hand. Bargains are offered to all who need furniture, as he is closing out at cost.

Work and sale rooms on Hill street, opposite the Monitor office. JAMES HIGGINS.
jan25,'71.

HENRY & CO'S.

LUMBER AND COAL DEPOT.

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,

Lath, Pick